Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Sentinel

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AUTONOMOUS BOARD FOR STATE-HELD MILLS

Inquiry Committee Report

POLICY SET- UP FOR RATIONALISATION

NEW DELHI, July 26.

THE setting up of an autonomous corporation with adequate capital to run such of the textile mills that are taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is one of the major recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee, whose report was released here today.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE CORPORATION SHOULD BE SO CONSTITUTED AS TO ATTRACT EXPERIENCED AND PUBLIC-SPIRITED MILLOWNERS, RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF LABOUR, TECHNICIANS AND EXPERT MANAGERS. THE CORPORATION SHOULD NOT, HOWEVER, ENJOY ANY DISCRIMINATORY ADVANTAGES COMPARED WITH WELL-RUN MILLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT, IT SAID.

The formation of a rationalisation sub-committee for the textile industry as a whole for considering and laying down policies and principles governing rationalisation is also suggested by the Committee.

An Advisory Committee consisting of all interests to advise the Textile Commissioner on all important matters affecting the industry is recommended.

FEATURES

The salient features of the Committee's report are:

1. Greater production of bleached, dyed, printed and finished cloth to suit the consumers' taste in place of cheap grey goods.
2. Stoppage of further installation of spindles even already licenced.
3. A long-term policy for the export of yarn.
4. Liberal financing by banks to the textile industry.
5. The production of cloth by the handloom sector as contemplated in the Second Plan will have to be reduced.
6. The overwhelming evidence before the Committee was in favour of a change-over of duties on cloth to an 'ad valorem' basis.

DETAILS ON PAGE 3

The introduction of changes in excise duty in the middle of a financial year should normally be avoided.

7. A uniform standard costing system must be introduced in the textile industry.

Costing analysis by spot investigation for a few selected units of the industry at least half-yearly is recommended.

8. A seven-point cloth export promotion plan as a remedy for the accumulation of stocks is suggested.

The report of the Committee set up two months ago to inquire into the condition of the cotton textile industry and suggest remedial measures to overcome its difficulties was officially released here today.

The interim recommendation of the Committee suggesting revision of excise duties on various varieties of cloth has already been implemented by the Government.

In the opinion of the Committee, this revision of excise duties will correct the imbalance in the pattern of production which contributed to an extent to the stagnation of cloth stocks with the mills.

The imbalance was the production of more coarse varieties of cloth particularly dhoties and sarees at a time when the consumer preferred finer varieties.

The report of the Committee is now being examined by the Government expeditiously and decisions thereon will be announced at an early date, according to a Press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MODEL SET-UP

The Committee is firmly of the opinion that the Government should give the greatest weight to the advice rendered by the advisory committee not only in regard to proposals of taking over the management of mills but also to all items which have been placed before it for advice.

The proposed corporation should be a model for the management of mills and should not enjoy any discriminatory advantages compared with well-run units in the private sector.

CONSUMPTION

About the mills that have already closed down, the Committee is of the view that those with inadequate and dilapidated machinery which have been reported by experts as beyond redemption should definitely not be allowed to restart in the same condition.

While not visualising any serious upset in the production of the organised mill sector which the Committee rates at 5,100 to 5,200 million yards per annum, it feels that the production of cloth by the handloom sector as contemplated in the second Plan will have to be reduced.—PTI.

Export Boost Steps

FOR promoting export of cloth which of late is stated to have fallen and added to the accumulatio of stocks the Textile Inquiry Committee has recommended the following measures:

1. five per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of each mill either by direct export or through exporters may be made available to that mill for utilisation for purposes of importing plant and equipments and dyes and chemicals and this concession must be allowed for five years;

2. Rail freight rates should be revised to facilitate export of cloth from the upcountry textile mills to port towns and transport priority should be afforded to such exports;

3. Processing concerns should be placed on a par with the composite mills;

4. Mills may be allowed to produce varieties like lungies, handkerchiefs for export to those countries where the import of handloom lungies and handkerchiefs are banned;

5. Ceiling for the export of particular varieties of cloth such as pull-through-cloth, mesh cloth should be removed;

6. Income-tax concessions may be given to mills exporting cloth on lines similar to those granted in other countries; and

7. Larger funds should be made available to the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council to open offices in other countries so that the demands there could be properly assessed and stimulated.

Stir Threat In Bengal Over Food

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Jyoti Basu stated today that a well organised movement to bring down food prices should be started in West Bengal in which men, women and children would "once again fill up the jails."

In a four-hour debate on food in the State Assembly, Mr. Basu and several other members of the Opposition referred to the seriousness' of the food situation.

This Government understands only one language—the language of agitation and demonstration, and it is better we meet them on the streets of Calcutta and in the district, Mr. Basu said.

RATION DEPOTS

JAMMU: A population of 21 lakhs in Jammu and Kashmir is covered by the ration depots opened by the Government in all parts of the State, Kashmir Premier Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad said here today.

'SATISFACTORY'

ERNAKULAM: Mr. A. M. Thomas, Union Deputy Minister for Food, said here today that the overall food position in south India was "satisfactory."

He said that the scheme for construction of Central Government's foodgrains godowns at various centres in Kerala and particularly in Cochin was proceeding very satisfactorily.—PTI.

AURANGABAD, July 25.

The Maharashtra Provincial Communist Party Executive has unanimously decided to persuade the Central Committee of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti to launch a statewide peaceful struggle along with the Mahagujerat Parishad to achieve Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahagujerat in place of the present bilingual set-up.—PTI.

Sunday Smile

"That's the last time I do any baby-sitting with a magician's son."

Greek Protest To U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, July 26.

Greece protested to the United Nations today against the mass arrest of Greek cypriots in Cyprus.—Reuter.

NINE HURT IN RAIL ACCIDENT

KATIHAR, July 26.

Nine passengers were injured in a railway accident early this morning when four passenger coaches, two parcel vans and the engine of Amingaon-bound 23 Up Amingaon Fast Passenger derailed between Katihar and Dandkhora stations on Katihar-Siliguri section of the N. E. Railway.

A relief train with crane was rushed to the site.—UPI.

LAOS' HONOUR FOR I A F MEN

NEW DELHI, July 26.

The Order of Chevalier Million d'Elephants and the Ordre du Regne of Laos were conferred on 12 IAF officers and airmen at the Royal Embassy of Laos here last night.

These officers and airmen were the aircrew of IAF aircraft in which the Crown Prince of Laos and his entourage had travelled during their state visit to India three years ago.—PTI.

50 HOUSES CRASH IN RAINS

GWALIOR, July 26.

About fifty houses collapsed in Guna, as over nine inches of rain fell in the town during the last 24 hours, according to a message received here.

The Collector of Guns toured the affected localities and relief operations have been taken on hand, the message said.—PTI.

CURFEW IN E. CEYLON

COLOMBO, July 26.

A DUSK-TO-DAWN curfew was enforced today in Akkraipattu area in the Tamil-speaking eastern province of Ceylon following communal clashes since July 22.

According to an official announcement, the order was issued after an incident this morning resulting in injuries to three persons.

Yesterday following a clash involving "non-grievous knife injuries" to a village headmen, the people of the area had been persuaded to observe voluntary night-long curfew.

A platoon of the army had also been moved in.—PTI.

Russia Resents Bonn's Action

BONN, July 26.

The Soviet Union has protested in a note to West Germany about West German "support" of the "Anglo-American adventure" in West Asia, Soviet sources said here today.

The sources said the note was handed over in Moscow yesterday.

The West German Government had not only declared its solidarity with its NATO partners, with which she had linked herself by taking part in NATO, but had in fact, adopted the course of supporting the Anglo-American adventure which was seriously endangering peace.

This attitude of the West German Government contradicted its earlier assertions that troops stationed in West Germany were for defence and would never become a tool of aggression, the note said.—Reuter.

CLASHES IN KERALA: 5 KILLED

TRICHUR, July 26.

FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED IN A CLASH BETWEEN VOLUNTEERS OF A COMMUNIST JATHA AND A GROUP OF PERSONS STATED TO BE NON-COMMUNISTS AT VARANDIRAPILLY, ABOUT 15 MILES FROM HERE THIS EVENING.

Seven persons with serious injuries have been admitted to hospital. The condition of six of them "is precarious" it was stated.

ACCORDING TO POLICE SOURCES A "LARGE NUMBER" OF PERSONS INJURED IN THE INCIDENT DID NOT REPORT AT THE HOSPITAL.

The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Raman and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Venketachalam, who gave the official version of the incident to Pressmen, said that some workers belonging to the Communist Party were taking out a procession in the village against the students' stir.

When the processionists reached the Congress office they were stoned by a group of persons.

It is stated that no police was present on the spot where the clash occurred. When the police arrived, they saw only the bodies of the dead and the injured persons bleeding. The injured were later removed to the hospital.

In another incident that occurred today at Koratti, about 25 miles from here, police fired tear

Continued On Page 5 Column 3

Police Fire On Workers: Two Killed

QUILON, July 26.

TWO persons were killed and six others injured when police opened fire this afternoon to disperse an unruly mob of workers who had assembled in front of a cashew factory at Chandanathope, about five miles from here.

The incident occurred shortly after 3-30 p.m.

The dead and injured were brought to the district hospital here soon after the incident. The conditions of four of the injured was reported to be serious.

It was alleged that the firing followed pelting of stones on the police.

Twenty nine members of the police force have been admitted in hospital with injuries.

It is reported trouble arose when the management of the factory attempted to remove some of the processed nuts from the factory.

For the past one week, the workers were picketing at the gates for settlement of a dispute with the management.

Lathi-charge having proved ineffective, police opened fire and 11 rounds were fired, it is reported.

FAST BEFORE MILL

TRICHUR: The police last night removed to a hospital two workers of the State managed Sitaram Textile Mill who were on an indefinite fast here protesting against the dismissed of five workers from the mill.

The workers belonging to the INTUC controlled Sitaram Labour Congress, have been on hunger strike since the last eight days.—PTI & UPI.

A Few Showers Likely Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A few showers were forecast for the city and suburbs tomorrow.

The total rainfall at Colaba since June 1 was 167.2 centimetres (63.1 above normal), and at Santa Cruz it was 201.3 centimetres (97.2 above normal).

During the 24 hours ended 5.30 p.m. today both Colaba and Santa Cruz had negligible rainfall, each recording 2.5 millimetres.

Nehru Is Ready For Summit Talks

NEW DELHI, July 26.

A MESSAGE from Mr. Nehru acknowledging Mr. Kruschev's second letter calling for a "summit" meeting was conveyed to the Soviet Prime Minister in Moscow yesterday by the Indian Ambassador, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman said here, today.

The Ambassador was asked to explain, the spokesman added, that Mr. Nehru had already expressed his readiness to participate in a conference of heads of Governments if his presence was desired by all concerned and if it would help the cause of peace.

There was nothing more that he (Mr. Nehru) could add "at this stage" since it was not clear under what conditions the proposed meeting was to take place.

Foreign Office experts were today busy studying the text of President Eisenhower's reply to Mr. Kruschev which sought to widen the scope of the proposed summit discussions.

The implications of the U.S. President's letter were probably the subject of discussion between the U.S. Ambassador in New Delhi, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker and the Secretary General of the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. N. R. Pillai when the former called at the Foreign Office this afternoon.—PTI.

UPI adds:

Although President Eisenhower's letter had a dampening effect on the prospects of a summit conference, political circles here were confident that the meeting would take place in the near future.

It was pointed out that all parties concerned appeared to want such a conference and that in view of the popular world opinion it would be difficult to resist holding such a conference soon.

Meanwhile, the new Iraqi Government's withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact is considered here a certainty.

No representative from Baghdad has gone to London for the forthcoming Pact meeting.

KATHIHAR: Following acute shortage of steam coal which prevails here in the mill area, over 1,500 workers of Katihar Jute Mill are sitting idle since Thursday. If the arrival of coal wagons does not improve, the whole mill will have to be closed within a day or two.—UPI.

Feisal Group Shot En Masse

LONDON, July 26.

An Iraqi army captain said he killed King Feisal of Iraq and 14 members of his family with a burst of sub-machine gun fire on July 14, in an interview published today in the London newspaper "Daily Mail."

In the interview, granted to the Baghdad correspondent of the newspaper, Captain Abdul Monter Salim said the taking of the royal palace and the massacre lasted only 30 minutes.

Salim said he arrived at the royal palace with three armoured cars, but that the palace guards were hesitant.

He said he ordered the royal family to be brought before him, and then shot them.

He wrote: "I shot Feisal, family, children and parents, and they died side by side. Feisal and his uncle, Crown Prince Abdul Illah, Princess Abdiya and her two children, aged six and eight, and grand mother Nafissa, were all shot together.

"All the victims were taken to the cemetery except the hated Abdul Illah, who was thrown to the mob and hung up in the street.—UPI-AFP.

Observer For Mass Trial

THE HAGUE, July 26.

The International Commission of Jurists, a non-Government organisation with United Nations consultative status, is sending an observer to the mass trial beginning in South Africa on August 1 of 90 people charged with reason under the Suppression of Communism Act.

He is Dr. Edvard Hambro, former registrar of the International Court of Justice.—Reuter.

CLASH IN BEIRUT

BEIRUT, July 26.

A sharp gunbattle between Lebanese rebels and security forces broke out in Central Beirut today.

First reports said some cars were destroyed and there were some casualties.

Fighting appeared to be confined to the edge of the insurgent-held Moslem quarter.

The Premier and Defence Minister, Sami el Solh, came to the telephone himself to deny reports that he had been killed.—Reuter.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, July 26.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 169-12 to 170-0.
Indian Iron Rs. 24.08 to 24-12.
Cotton Jarilla August Rs. 684.
Cotton Jarilla March Rs. 681.
Castorseed September Rs. 163-12.
Castorseed May Rs. 161-8.
Groundnut August Rs. 194.
Groundnut February Rs. 166-4.
Silver Shravan Rs. 182-8.
Gold Shravan Rs. 105-14.

Menon Calls For Isolationist Policy

CALCUTTA, July 26.

India's Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, declared today that events in Iraq demonstrated nothing but the "upsurge of Arab nationalism."

"Nothing in this world is going to suppress Arab nationalism."

Peace would come to the Middle East "only if the people there are left to determine their own fate," Mr. Menon said.

Mr. Menon hoped that the five world statesmen, who were expected to meet shortly at a 'summit' meeting, would not only discuss the situation in West Asia but also decide about the preservation of peace in the world.

A few hydrogen bombs should not be left to decide peace in this world.

Mr. Menon was speaking at a function to celebrate the 77th birth anniversary of West Bengal's Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy.—

Mr. Menon advocated India's adoption of the "isolationist policy" which USA had maintained for a long period after she had attained independence for the development of her abundant resources.—PTI.

Warrant Against Missing Pak A.I.G.

LAHORE, July 26.

The additional district magistrate of Lahore has issued non-Bailable warrants for the arrest of Mr. J. L. Taylor, a former Assistant Inspector-General of West Pakistan police, who was alleged to have escaped to India.

The warrants were issued on a report lodged by the senior Superintendent of Police of Lahore that Mr. Taylor had "deserted his job and crossed to India without taking level or permission from the higher authorities.—PTI.

U. S. LAUNCHES NEW 'MOON'

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, July 26.

THE United States Army launched another earth satellite—Explorer IV—here today using a Jupiter C missile.

The powerful rocket blasted off from its launching pad at the missile test centre here at 15-00 GMT.

It was expected to take between two and three hours before scientists would be able to report whether the latest Explorer had joined Explorer I, Vanguard I and Russia's Sputnik III in orbit around the earth.

NEW DIRECTION

The missile was fired for the first time in north-easterly direction out over the North Atlantic.

Officials said that if the satellite succeeded in getting into orbit it would pass over the Soviet Union—the first time an American satellite will have passed directly over Soviet territory.—Reuter.

REGRET IN LONDON OVER IKE'S 'ICY' TONE

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, July 26.

MR. KRUSCHEV IS UNLIKELY TO BE DETERRED BY MR. EISENHOWER'S ICY LETTER FROM GOING TO NEW YORK. IT IS BELIEVED HERE THAT HE WILL ACCEPT THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR A SUMMIT.

The tone of Mr. Eisenhower's letter was criticised in some quarters in London. It is felt that he has been indulging in hair-splitting.

According to Washington correspondent of the Times, the President's reluctance—almost churlish attitude—is much regretted in some American quarters.

There is some speculation here as to why America rushed off its reply to Russia without waiting for Britain to complete its draft. The official explanation is that Mr. Dulles sent off the American note because he was leaving Washington but it was suspected that he wished to avoid being forestalled by Mr. Macmillan whose last letter was favourable to the summit idea.

Some western diplomats, says the Daily Mail, interpret the American has as a rebuff to Mr. Macmillan.

The inference, it adds, is that there is a clash about who is running the show. There may be some blunt talking when Mr. Dulles sees Mr. Macmillan tomorrow.

Mr. Macmillan's reply to Mr. Kruschev which has been personally drafted by the Premier is

Continued On Page 5 Column 2

TODAY

HINDU: Adhik Shravan Shud 12, 2014
MUSLIM: Moharram 9, 1377
PARSI: Boman 30, 1327
SAKA: Shravana 5, 1880.

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-14, a.m
Sunset: 7-16 p.m.
Moonrise: 4-22 p.m.
Moonset: 2-56 a.m.

Hightide 9-40 a.m. 9-29 p.m.
Lowtide: 2-44 a.m. 3-48 p.m

PHASES OF THE MOON

Full Moon: July 30.
Last Quarter: Aug. 7.

IKE'S ENVOY MEETS REBEL LEADER

BEIRUT, July 26.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SPECIAL ENVOY, MR. ROBERT MURPHY, HAD LAST NIGHT A SECRET MEETING WITH THE DRUZE TRIBAL LEADER, MR. KAMAL JUMBLATT, WHO HAS THREATENED TO FIGHT AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE LEBANON.

Mr. Murphy unaccompanied by any Lebanese official, drove to the area controlled by Jumblatt and conferred with him for two hours.

American Embassy officials declined to give any details of this meeting but, it was understood, that Mr. Murphy assured Mr. Jumblatt that the American forces here would not attack Lebanese rebels and requested the Druze leader not to involve the American troops in any armed conflict until their withdrawal.

Jumblatt's men reportedly moved out of their mountain headquarters a few days ago to cut the Beirut-Damascus road to prevent American forces moving into Bekka valley, part of which is controlled by his men.

Mr. Murphy today had his third meeting with President Chamoun in three days presumably in connection with the election of a new President announced by the Speaker of the Parliament. Mr. Adel Osseran, to be held on July 31.

Informed sources said that Mr. Murphy impressed on President Chamoun to accept a compromise candidate for the Presidency to pave way for the resolution of the 11-week-old crisis in the Lebanon.

Diplomatic observers here believe that the United States would like to see a political settlement arrived at in the Lebanon as early as possible so that the withdrawal of American forces "earlier than looked like at present" might be possible and if possible, the United States could go to the proposed summit meeting with some sort of decision on the withdrawal of the forces from the Lebanon.—PTI.

Coach Factory Exceeds Target

NEW DELHI, July 26.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Madras, which has repeatedly surpassed its targets of production has once more exceeded its production schedule by as much as 26 per cent during the quarter ending June this year, it is learnt here.

The factory was scheduled to turn out 65 coaches during this quarter, but the actual production was 82 coaches.

Some sections of the factory have already started a night shift to accelerate production.

The factory's technical training school has also started training apprentices for the second shift.—PTI.

STOP PRESS

U.S. TEST OFF

NEW YORK, July 26.

The United States has decided to cancel the "demonstration shot of a weapon with reduced fallout" in the Pacific to which it invited a number of foreign observers, it was announced today.

UAR GROUSE

UNITED NATIONS, New York, July 26.

The United Arab Republic today complained to the Security Council of "daily" violations of its air space by United States aircraft.—Reuter.

DE GAULLE WILLING

PARIS, July 26.

General Charles de Gaulle told the Soviet Government tonight he was "quite ready to proceed without delay in the preparation of a summit conference and to take part in it with the heads of Government."—Reuter.

CLASH DEATHS

TRICHUR, July 26.

According to the District Congress Committee office here, all the persons killed and injured near Trichur belonged to non-Communist political parties. The same source said that all the dead persons were Congressmen.—PTI.

GAMES END

CARDIFF, July 26.

The sixth British Empire and Commonwealth Games had an unexpected ending this evening in Cardiff when the British Queen announced, in a recorded broadcast over the loudspeaker, that she had created her son, Prince Charles, Prince of Wales in recognition of Wales' organisation of the Games.

The Queen was due to close the games in person but had to cancel her plans owing to illness.—UPI-AFP.

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(5259)

PUBLIC NOTICES

STATE BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE

THE BANK will remain CLOSED on FRIDAY the 1st August, 1958, that day being a Public Holiday (Punyatithi of Lokmanya Tilak) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

P. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th July, 1958

(3988)

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(3974)

PREMIER STRIKE MAY END SOON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Premier Automobiles factory strike may be called off by the end of this month.

Top leaders of the leftist controlled Trade Union organisations who formed the Action Committee to give a call for yesterday's token general strike will meet on Monday and consider the advice of Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, to call off the auto workers' strike first, and create a healthy situation for negotiations.

It was learned today that most of the leaders were of the opinion that the Chief Ministers' advice should be considered sympathetically since he had assured that the Government would respect the Naini Tal agreement on labour problems.

A spokesman of the Engineering Mazdoor Sabha who is conducting the 106-day strike of the auto workers, however, said that as far as the Sabha was concerned there was no question of calling off the strike.

He said we may make some counter proposals to the advice of the Chief Minister which would include an assurance that there would not be any victimisation.

Mr. Asoka Mehta who is the President of the Sabha before leaving for Jamshedpur yesterday is reported to have asked the organisation to continue the strike as long as there was no settlement between the management and the Sabha.

Mr. S. M. Joshi left for Poona last evening. He is expected to be here on Monday morning to participate in the top leaders' meeting at the Servants of India Society on Monday.

The other leaders who are expected to attend the meeting are Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. George Fernandes, Mr. R. G. Mehta, and others.

Industrial Bombay returned to normal after yesterday's token strike.

Kulkarni's Reply To Lalchand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The organising secretary of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, Mr. S. R. Kulkarni, said here today that the statement issued by Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, chairman of the Premier Automobile Ltd., was incorrect in regard to "the proposals provided that the management will be free to take appropriate action under the Standing Orders against those who have indulged in violence."

"This, privided for in the staning orders, is provided in the settlement arrived at the Dock Workers' strike in which the Prime Minister intervened etc."

Mr. Kulkarni said that the agreement reached at between the Prime Minister and the Federation was very specific.

He further stated that the Federation was informed by the Government that they would not be victimised because of the strike and that except in cases involving violence the Government would use its good offices to get pending cases withdrawn.

He said that the public was being misguided by false statements and hence himself issued one for the benefit of all concerned.

Woman Runover By Train

BURDWAN, July 26.

One woman aged about 50 was run over and another aged about 30 seriously injured by a goods train near Burdwan station.

These two poor women were picking up cinder coal near the down slow lines.

The latter is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.—UPI.

Heavy Rain In M. P.

POONA, July 26.

Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 hrs. I.S.T.:

Yesterday's difuse low pressure area persists over Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining areas of north Madhya Pradesh.

The axis of the seasonal trough on the sea level chart passes through Alwar, Fatehpur, Jamui, Mymensingh and Dibrugarh.

Another feeble trough line on the same chart passes through Jamui, Krishnagar and Coex's Bazar.

Rainfall has been widespread in coastal Mysore and fairly widespread in the bay islands, sub-Himalayan West Bengal Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and west Madhya Pradesh.

It has occurred locally in Assam, Gangetic west Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab (e), east Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, the Konkan, south Mysore and Kerala and at a few places in east Rajasthan Saurashtra and Kutch, Maharashtra, Rayalaseema and Madras.

Heavy to very heavy falls have been reported at a number of stations in northwest Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and in and near the Punjab Hills.

Rotary District Governor

Evanston, Illinois, July 26.

Mr. M H. Hasham Premji recently assumed office as governor of district 315 of Rotary International, world-wide service club organisation, for the 1958-59 fiscal year.

As district governor, he will co-ordinate the activities of the 48 Rotary clubs in district 315. During the year, he will visit each club to offer advice and assistance on Rotary service activities and administration.

A member of the Rotary Club of Bombay since 1938, Mr. Premji is a past president of that club.

Bombay Today

YOUNGMEN'S BROTHERHOOD: Discourse by Maulana Abdul Qayyum of Aligarh Muslim University at Sarang Street Shamiana, near Crawford Market, 10 a.m.

INSTITUTE OF LABOUR WELFARE WORKERS: First convocation at Govindji Neni Road, Naigaum, 5 p.m.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Meeting at Kamgar Maidan, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture and Question & Answer meeting at Theosophy Hall, New Marine Lines, 6-15 p.m.

Seized For Stoning Vehicles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Princess Street Police arrested Nanak Baldeo and Chirkut Sitaram under the Criminal Law Amendment Act yesterday.

They were alleged to have stopped and stoned a scooter belonging to a dairy farm at the junction of Girgaum and Princess Roads.

They were produced in Esplanade Court this morning.

Tukaram Ganpat Patil and three others were arrested yesterday.

They were alleged to have thrown stones at BEST buses on Queen's Road. They were allowed bail.

19 ARRESTED IN JAIPUR

JAIPUR, July 26.

Nineteen persons including some lawyers were arrested here yesterday in connection with the agitation for the retention of the Jaipur Bench of the High Court.

They were heading two processions taken out at two places in the city.

Lawyers abstained from attending the courts yesterday.—PTI.

City Newsbriefs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A milkman, Sechan Banwari, died in a stabbing incident at Parsi Wadi, Ghatkopar, on Friday morning. It was stated that there was a quarrel between him and Shivnath Gosavi and Ramazan Sudana Gosavi on Thursday night, but this was settled by some mutual friends. But on Friday morning there was another hot exchange, during which Sechan was stabbed. The two were arrested and a knife was recovered from them.

*

A rent-collector of Plumber Building, Falkland Road, who had gone to the room of Jija Hari and Kamalabai Narayan to recover arrears, was assaulted and relieved of Rs. 120 he had on him. The two were arrested, produced in court and bailed.

*

An Indian national who had arrived here on Friday aboard the S. S. 'Daressa" from Persian Gulf aroused the suspicion of Customs officers. When his mattress was searched, expensive georgettes, Chinese, silk, nylon, razor blades and other goods worth about Rs. 10,000 were found.

*

Shabir Ahmed Hussain was arrested in connection with a hardware goods godown burglary at Nagdevi. Property worth Rs. 8,000 has been recovered. He was remanded.

★

The body of a 30-year-old man, later identified as Yakub Mohiuddin, was found floating in the sea off Mahim on Saturday morning. It has been removed to the morgue.

Measures for the development of the leather and leather goods industries on sound lines will be discussed at a three day seminar in Hyderabad convened by the Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries Ministry of Commerce and Industry from July 31 to August 2.

IENS Chief's Assurance To Journalists

PATNA, July 25.

MR. UPENDRA ACHARYA, PRESIDENT, INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPERS SOCIETY, SAID HERE TODAY THAT "EVERY MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY IS ANXIOUS TO PAY AS MUCH TO THE WORKING JOURNALISTS AS HE CAN."

He said there had been difficulties during the last two years in reaching an agreement with the working journalists. He believed, however, there would surely be an agreement. It might come in six months or even three years time.

Speaking at a dinner given by Dr. Sachin Sen, Editor of the Indian Nation, a former president of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, on his election as president of the society, Mr. Acharya said the members of the Society considered working journalists as part and parcel of the newspaper industry and believed that the industry could thrive only with their fullest cooperation.

NEW PHASE

Mr. Acharya said most newspapers in India had been started to support the national movement for the freedom of the country. The financial commitments were then met to a great extent from private donations and subscriptions.

After freedom, the newspaper industry had reached another stage. Some newspapers had expanded and grown big and were financially better off.

But most newspapers had not succeeded in attaining such a position as their financial burdens had already increased greatly.

If in such a situation the newspapers were asked to pay more than their capacity, they would either have to close down or lose their independence by seeking aid from quarters which would not allow them to function independently, he said.

EXTENT OF BURDEN

Similarly, Mr. Acharya said, a newspaper which depended for its existence on Government subsidy could not be expected to function independently.

The Society, he said, wanted the journalists to be paid decent wages only to an extent the burden of which the newspapers could bear.

True, it had not yet been possible to reach an agreement with the working journalists, but there was no reason why there should be any bitterness, Mr. Acharya said.—PTI.

State Cuts Plan For Buildings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the recommendation of the High Power Committee appointed in November last, the Government of Bombay has decided to postpone its building activity to the tune of Rs. 1 crore until the position in regard to the availability of scarce building material has improved.

It has also decided to use lime for its building programme costing Rs. 1.70 crores.

This action has been taken in pursuance of the standards of austerity and utility followed by the Government in the matter of its building projects.

Bigger ZETA To Be Built

BOMBAY, July 26.

A bigger and more powerful ZETA (Zero-Energy Thermonuclear Assembly) is to be built in the United Kingdom with which it is hoped to achieve temperatures of the order of 100,000,000 degrees Centigrade or more—the order of magnitude needed to reach "break-even" point when output of energy begins to show a profit over input.

This was disclosed by Dr. Basil Schonland, director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Berkshire, at a news conference in London on July 24 following publication of the Atomic Energy Authority's annual report.

A BIS release here says that this more powerful machine will make easier the task of identifying the degree of actual thermonuclear fusion taking place in the ring-shaped "torus" which holds out the prospect of unlimited power from the oceans of the world.

KERALA CONGRESS FEARS CIVIL WAR

ERNAKULAM, July 26.

THE Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee today warned the people of Kerala that an "extraordinary situation similar to a state of emergency" has developed in the State in the wake of innumerable reports reaching the committee about organised attacks by "Communist goondas" on peaceful citizens, private houses, political workers and business establishments.

The K.P.C.C. in a resolution after a joint meeting of the executives of the P.C.C., the Legislature Congress Party and the presidents of D.C.C.s yesterday forewarned the people that the Communist Party, backed by the State Government had started the "Civil war" against the people of the State.

"The K.P.C.C. is led to assess the various incidents that had been taking place in the State in the last few days against the background of the threat of civil war made by the Chief Minister and the policy statement of the general secretary of the Kerala Communist Party, which amounts to a call to his followers to take the law into their own hands" the resolution said.

The resolution alleged that in the course of the last four days it had become a regular feature throughout the State on the part of the Communists to form themselves into "shock brigades" and to attack peaceful citizens, the students and the non-Communist working class of the State.

A CHALLENGE

The resolution said that a situation had developed wherein no political party owning any allegiance to principles of democracy could look on with passive indifference or equanimity.

The K.P.C.C. wishes to inform the Government and the people that it was taking note of these events as a "challenge to democracy", to the constitution and to the rule of law.

The K.P.C.C. called upon the government to cry an immediate halt to the "goonda raj" let loose under the Communist auspices.

The committee wanted the Government to withdraw the order under section 144 Cr.P.C. at Alleppey, to institute a public enquiry into the events connected with the students' agitation and to concede to the students and the workers of the Sitaram Mills and the boat and ferry workers their legitimate demands.

The K.P.C.C. warned the government that in the event of their failure to accede to these demands it would be forced to take all legitimate measures to meet the challenge.

59 Disputes Settled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifty-nine disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of the Conciliators and Conciliation Officers in Bombay State during the month of May last.

No settlement could be brought about in 96 cases, while 111 cases were either withdrawn or not pursued by the parties.

Conciliation proceedings were discontinued in 14 cases as the unions concerned referred the dispute to the Industrial Court, Bombay, while six disputes were stayed as the unions concerned referred the disputes to the Wage Boards, Bombay.

One dispute was jointly referred by the parties to the arbitration of the joint machinery. Two disputes were transferred to the Conciliators Aurangabad.

In all 347 disputes came up for conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, during the month of May.

W. R. Suburban Users' Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first meeting of the reconstituted Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Western Railway was held today in the Board Room of the General Offices of the Railway at Churchgate under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. M. Khan, Senior Deputy General Manager.

Several items of interest to the suburban travellers were discussed including the punctuality of trains, changes in the timings of certain trains, the provision of additional facilities at stations such as, booking windows and sheet time tables etc.

The possibility of increasing the number of trains on the local section was also discussed and it was explained to the members by the Chairman that 10 additional trains had been introduced in April, 1958, and due to shortage of stock, it would not be possible to introduce any more suburban trains in the near future.

For Baghdad Pact Council Meet

LONDON, July 26.

Dr. Manushar Eghbal, Iranian Prime Minister, arrived here by air early today from Teheran to attend Monday's session of the Baghdad Pact Ministerial Council. —REUTER.

HOME TRADE OFFICERS WANT 'STATUS QUO'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CAPTAIN I. I. LAMBAY, president of the Society of Indian Mercantile Marine Home Trade Officers, urged the Union Government, at a Press conference here this afternoon, to maintain the STATUS QUO as regards both the limits for Home Trade sailings and the tonnage of ships plying under the Home Trade Agreements.

The Shipping Act under which Indian merchant vessels operate at present is now sought to be amended among other things, in respect of limits of the Home Trade sailings.

The new definition limits the scope among the Commonwealth nations of India, Pakistan and Ceylon only. Till now, such sailing covered the area from Aden to Singapore.

The new definition also restricts the size of a Home Trade ship to 3,000 G.R.T. though today there is no restriction on tonnage and ships upto 9,000 G.R.T. ply under the Home Trade sailings.

This move was likely to throw out of employment a majority of the 300 and odd Home Trade officers.

Besides, shipping companies would henceforth go in for only bigger ships (above the 3,000 G.R.T.) and thus the scope of Home Trade officers would be further restricted.

Only foreign-going personnel (not necessarily foreigners) can man ships of above 3000 G.R.T., once the proposed changes are made in the Shipping Act, Captain Lambay said.

He pointed out that through these changes in the Act, the Government sought, perhaps, to raise the standard of training and efficiency of merchant navy officers.

UNFAIR

But the new syllabus of examination for competency, already laid down by the Ministry of Transport, he pointed out, compared "much more favourably with the foreign going syllabus than the old course."

The treatment proposed to be meted out to the Home Trade officers, therefore, he said, was unfair

The Society has already submitted a memorandum on the subject to the Select Committee of the Lok Sabha.

Its report was expected during the forthcoming session of the Parliament, he said.

Captain L. C. Gatak, Technical Adviser to the Society, explained the implications of the proposed amendments to the Shipping Act.

The Society is affiliated to the Maritime Union of India.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Saturday.

The Mahim police to-day arrested Sebastine Petter Fernandez and Augustine Kaitan Fernandez on a charge of robbery of a gold watch and ring valued at Rs. 400 and abetment thereof.

Mr. Jal H. A. Vakil, presidency magistrate, Bandra court, ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody

★

Deviprasad Dukharan, Mumilal Bhairav, Bairagi Matadayal and Ramchandra Ramnath were arrested by the Malad police yesterday on charges of theft of property valued at Rs. 600 and abetment thereof.

They were remanded into police custody.

PREVENTIVE ACTION

Several accused arrested as a preventive measure were produced at the Bandra court to-day on various police stations.

The Goregaon police yesterday arrested Sitaram Kunjilal as he is alleged to have threatened to kill the complainant.

While the accused was being taken to the station after his arrest, it is alleged he created trouble with the police also.

Hanumanta Deoji Sherkhane was arrested by the Dharavi police yesterday as he is alleged to have assaulted the complainant in N. C. case without any cause.

The Mahim police after midnight, arrested two parties who were allegedly fighting each other to prevent breach of peace

Abdul Bari Mohmed and Ibrahim Mohmed belonged to one party while Mohmed Yusuf Sheikh Hassan and Nihaz Mohmed Fethe Mohmed belonged to the other party.

The police alleged that the accused are bootleggers.

Kanaya Rangswami alias Anna was arrested early this morning by the Bandra police as he was found allegedly with an open knife, threatening the residents in Jawaharnagar locality.

Kisan Narayan was arrested by the Andheri police yesterday as he is alleged to have threatened the complainant Mazikaw, wife of Benny Gonsalves.

All the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

★

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN

An eleven-year-old girl going to school along old Nagardas Road, this morning was knocked down by a motor vehicle driven by Kalu Sampat Abir, who was put under arrest by the Andheri police.

Cholera Havoc

BALSORE, July 26.

Cholera took a toll of 26 lives within the last 24 hours in the villages of Alhantar, Dihiremuna, Gourddana, Mendhra and Mandarpur (compact) area in the district of Balasore.—PTI.

40 BUSES ARE DAMAGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MORE than Rs. 5,000 worth of damage to smashed window panes and dented fenders was done to several buses of the BEST in the general strike yesterday, according to a press note released by the Undertaking here today.

It contradicted reports that the buses were to be manned by Home Guards, volunteers and others.

In the morning 165 buses were turned out to operate a skeleton service and all of them were manned by the Undertaking's staff.

More than 20 per cent of the total staff reported for duty but their services could not be utilised as more buses could not be sent out

Trams were not sent out.

No staff was called for the evening and late services.

By noon the situation had worsened, the Press Note said, and so to avoid damage to vehicles or injuries to the staff, it was decided to suspend services at 1 p.m.

About 40 vehicles of the Undertaking were damaged.

India's Example Will Help Other Nations

NEW DELHI July 26.

Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, a distinguished Chilean diplomat and special consultant of Food and Agricultural Organisation of U.N., commended India's Community Development programme and said that this ought to be introduced in other economically backward countries.

"I am confident that several countries more particularly Latin American countries, can profit from India's experience in this field," he added.—UPI.

PROTECTION TO SODA ASH

BOMBAY, July 26.

The Tariff Commission's public inquiry into the question of continuance of protection to the Soda Ash Industry will be held at 11 a.m. on July 29, 1958 at the Commission's Office at Central Government Offices Building (3rd floor) 101 Queen's Road Bombay-1.

The inquiry may continue, if necessary on the following day.

Grains Storage Advisory Body

NEW DELHI, July 26.

The Government of India has constituted a standing committee known as the Foodgrains Storage Advisory Committee.

Announcing this, an official note says the committee will co-ordinate work relating to problems of foodgrains storage in order to minimise the losses of stocks with Government, producers and the trade.

The Director of Storage and Inspection, Union Food Department will be member-secretary.—PTI.

E. M. S. Deplores Tactics' Of State Congress

TRIVANDRUM, July 26.

THE Chief Minister, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad today appealed to the Congress leaders of Kerala that "if they are sincere in their desire to see that peace is maintained in our State, they should not resort to this tactics of closing their eyes to the hooliganism resorted to by their own followers and repeating their charge about Communist violence."

"I can assure them," he said in an official statement issued today "that if they make a sincere effort to prevent violence, whoever resorts to it, our Government and Party will meet them more than half way."

The point, he said, was whether they would use their good offices to see that their friends and followers contributed to the cause of preserving peace in the State.

CONGRESS CHARGE

The Chief Minister was commenting on reports about the trend of discussions in the recently held joint meeting at Ernakulam of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, its Legislature Party and the presidents of the District Congress Committees.

The KPCC had warned the people of the State about the existence of "an extraordinary situation similar to a state of emergency" in the State and had charged the Communist Government of Kerala of pursuing a policy of classifying the people into two groups — Communists and non-Communists.

He said that it was surprising that such a meeting, taking place as it did after a week and more of "actions" organised by the students action council, had not a word to say against the damage to State Transport and private buses and boats belonging to the Water Transport Corporation.

"It is also surprising," he said "that such a meeting of leading Congressmen in Kerala has not a word to say about the obstructive picketing of schools, colleges and Government offices that has been going on for the last few days."

THE SILENCE

Referring to the charge of violence on the part of the Communist Party, the Chief Minister asked "even if all that they say about Communist violence is true (which is not), how can that be a justification for their ignoring the large-scale damage to property and obstructive actions resulting from the direct action resorted to by the students?"

He said, "I would like to put a simple question to the Congress leaders in Kerala: Do they justify the obstructive picketing of Government offices and State Transport and private buses which have become a part of the direct action resorted to by a section of the students supported and assisted by a far larger number of non-students?

Again, do they justify such an organised and obstructive picketing of schools and colleges that students and teachers who want to attend the classes cannot do so"?

The Chief Minister said "I hope that when they go and make representations to the Central Government about "Communist goondaism" they will also take up this aspect of the present situation in Kerala."

(The KPCC has appointed a three-man delegation to proceed to Delhi to apprise the Congress High Command of the situation in the State).—PTI.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, July 26.

The next despatch of overseas parcel mails from India for Western Pakistan will be made from Bombay by Scindia's (B.S.N. Line) S. S. 'Sonavati' on August 2, 1958.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on August 1, 1958 will be included in the despatch.

Diploma In Civil, Rural Engineering

NEW DELHI, July 26.

The Government of India have decided to redesignate the three-year certificate course in Civil and Rural Engineering in the rural institutes as "Three-year Diploma Course in Civil and Rural Engineering."

The National Council for Rural Higher Education will, accordingly, award a "diploma" to the successful candidates after the completion of three-year course in civil and rural engineering.

Constables Hurt In Stone-Throwing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three constables of the Kurla police were hurt by stones in demonstrations in front of the Kurla BEST bus depot during yesterday's strike.

Five persons were arrested.

It was alleged that the five shouted slogans, threw stones at buses and passing vehicles, and even at police officers, injuring three constables.

The accused were identified as Eknath R. Koparde, Sayad D. Abdulla, Mukhtar A. Ghulam Nabi, Anthony Michael and Mathew A. Almeida.

Reception To Indian Navy Ships

NEW DELHI, July 26.

"The visit of the Indian Naval ships to our country has strengthened the friendship and co-operation between India and Republic of Viet-Nam," said President Diem, when Commander Mehta and Lt. Commander Gandhi accompanied by the Indian Consul General, called on him yesterday.

A large crowd of Viet-Namese welcomed the INS "Tir" and "Cauvery" when they arrived at Saigon.

In the evening the Viet-Namese Navy gave a reception, attended by a large number of civil and military officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

7-45 Navin Dholakia, 8-15 S. Narvekar, 12-00 Geet Malika, 13-10 Women's Forum, 13-40 Western Music.

18-15 G. Joshi, 18-45 A. Chatterji, 20-15 Navin Dholakia, 20-45 Sageet Lahari, 21-15 Dhwani Chitra, 21-25 Aswad, 21-30 Bombay Radio Vadyavrinda, 21-45 Mike Steps Out, 22-00 Composer of the Month.

VARIATIONS

7-30 Ashima Chatterji, 7-45 G.N. Joshi, 8-00 K. Athavle, 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 9-00 Konkani Prog. 12-30 V. G. Jog, 13-10 Commonwealth Games, 13-50 Sugam Sangeet.

18-10 K. Athavale, 18-30 Kamgar Sabha, 20-45 Konkani Prog. 21-15 Sugam Sangeet, 21-30 Dhwani Chitra, 21-50 Geet Kaumaudi. 22-00 V. G. Jog.

RAJKOT

7-20 H. Vaidas & Party, 17029 Raag Jaishree, 17-45 Swar Vahini, 18-00 Murli Chhatpar, 18-35 Geeto, 20-15 Kavya Dhara, 21-25 Carsha Geet, 22-15 V. H. Maroo.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-20 D. Patel, 9-00 B. Mehta, 12-30 Geeto, 18-05 R. More, 18-15 Sugam Sangeet, 18-30 For Villagers, 20-45 N. Arjandas, 21-30 Karanghelo.

POONA

7-15 Azimbai, 8-18 S. Jadhav & Party, 8-45 L. Naidu, 9-00 Balodyan, 9-30 I. Khadilkar, 18-30 Mishra Sangeet, 20-15 Lobha Asava, 21-40 Nave Sahitya.

MADRAS

7-00 Tudipadalgal, 13-00 Akashvani Vadya Goshti, 13-30 Geetamanjari, 13-50 Geetamalika, 14-10 Akashvanj Records, 18-15 Kadambam, 18-45 Commonwealth Games.

VARIATIONS

8-30 Suprabhatam, 13-40 Geetikaharam, 14-20 Atavidupu, 17-30 Bach's Brandenburg Concerto, 18-15 For Villages.

RADIO CEYLON

7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Favourites 8-00 Requests 9-00 Story hour 9-15 Remembered Yesterday 9-30 Trend show 9-45 Quiet corner.

6-10 Silver screen 6-30 BBC news 6-40 Home news 6-45 South Sea 7-30 Cocktail time 7-45 Music round the world 8-00 HI-FI 8-30 Favourites 9-00 On wings of song 9-30 Music to remember 10-00 Greetings prog.

BBC GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 18-15 16.79 m. 9-30 to 18-15 — 13.92 m.)

9-30 From the Editorials 9-45 Composer of the week 9-45 Commonwealth of song 10-30 Sunday Service 11-00 News 11-15 Sports round-up 11-30 Take it from here 12-00 World Premiere 12-15 For Children 14-15 Concerto Hancock half-hour 15-40 Music from the Continent 16-15 London forum 16-45 Sandy Macpherson 17-45 Chis Cowley 18-09 Home news from Britain.

LONDON CALLING ASIA: (16.91m. 13-15 Equality 13-30 Asian Club).

VOA — 25.26 and 42.19 metres

HINDI: 8-30 to 9 p.m. (Repeated 10-30 to 11 p.m.) Stamp Club—The new Brussels Fair Stamp; American Popular Music; News.

ENGLISH: 8-00 to 8-30 p.m. (Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.) News; Press Conference USA.

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Rationalisation Board For The Textile Industry

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW DELHI, July 26.

LIBERAL FINANCING BY THE BANKS TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, STOPPAGE OF FURTHER INSTALLATION OF SPINDLES EVEN THOUGH ALREADY LICENCED AFTER EXAMINING EACH CASE, AND SETTING UP OF A RATIONALISATION SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE INDUSTRY ARE SOME OF THE IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TEXTILE INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The committee was recently set up by the Government of India with the Textile Commissioner as chairman and persons representing different interests as members to inquire into the present condition of the cotton textile industry and suggest remedical measures to overcome in difficulties.

The report of the Committee was officially released here today.

The Committee submitted a few weeks ago an interim report suggesting some reduction in the excise duty on certain varieties of cloth.

The Government of India has already accepted and implemented that recommendation.

Other recommendations of the Committee are now being examined by Government and decisions on them will be announced at an early date.

CLOSED UNITS

With regard to mills that have already closed down, the Committee feels that those with inadequate and dilapidated machinery, which have been reported by experts as beyond redemption, should definitely not be allowed to restart in the same condition.

It will be better to allow them to be scrapped and to be replaced, if necessary, by better equipped units.

For the sound working of the textile industry, the Committee has suggested the setting up of an advisory committee consisting of all interests and representatives from important textile centres to advise the Textile Commissioner on matters affecting the working of the various units in the industry.

The Committee will also assist the Textile Commissioner in examining cases of marginal and sub-marginal units and in suggesting remedial measures.

To equip the Committee with up-to-date information about the working of the mills, the special survey wing in the Textile Commissioner's organisation should be strengthened with adequate staff.

The Committee feels that with the help of the advice rendered by the advisory Committee many problems can be solved in time and the managements of marginal units helped to improve their organisation.

The Committee feels that it will be necessary to invoke the relevant provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to not only institute formal inquiries but ultimately to take over those mills whose managements are "unresponsive or where weaknesses have taken deeper roots."

This may be done either on management basis or on the basis of ownership, it says.

BOARD SUGGESTED

For managing the mills taken over by Government under the Act, the Committee has suggested the setting up of an autonomous corporation with adequate capital, as it feels it will not be advisable for Government either to manage or own and manage such mills as a department of government.

The board of management of the Corporation must be so constituted as to attract experienced and public spirited millowners, responsible labour leaders, technicians and expert managers.

The Committee feels that mills managed by the Corporation must be run on model lines so that they may be in a position to offer constructive guidance.

As the management of the Corporation must be efficient in normal conditions, the Committee is firmly of the opinion that it should not enjoy any discriminatory advantages compared with well run mills under private management.

The treatment of labour in such mills should also be on lines approved for the rest of the industry.

The save marginal units from disaster, the Committee has suggested amendment of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to enable Government to take over the management of any mills independently of any winding up petition already filed in a court.

LIQUIDATION STEPS

Speedy Move Urged

The Committee has also suggested that necessary provisions should be made in relevant acts to hasten liquidation proceedings against any mill as otherwise there is every risk of protraction rendering the productive capacity of the mill idle and workers unemployed.

A number of causes have been listed in the report as having contributed to the "malady" faced by some sections of the textile industry.

These refer to the need for replacement of outdated machinery, rationalisation, major repairs and overhauls, rectification of inefficient management purchases and sales and improvement of productivity of labour.

Decline in purchasing power, increases in the cost structure of the industry, over-production of certain varieties of coarse cloth, high taxation and the increased excise duties in 1956 are also stated to have contributed to the industry's difficulties.

The Committee feels that since the economic development of the country is not going on at the rate envisaged in the second five year Plan the per capita consumption will not exceed 17.5 yards. (the second five year Plan envisaged a per capita consumption of 18 yards and the mill sector of the industry some time ago had asked Government to allow the mills to produce more at the rate of a per capita consumption of 22 yards and Government had turned down that demand).

HANDLOOM SECTOR

On the basis of a per capita consumption of 17.5 yards, the Committee says that the three sectors of the textile industry namely, the mill, the handloom and powerloom will have to supply for internal consumption 7,000 (seven thousand) million yards only by the end of the second five year plan.

This will mean that the earlier allocation to the handloom sector which was to produce the entire additional requirement of cloth during the second Plan period may have to be pruned down correspondingly.

The Committee says that the handlooms offtake of yarn has increased only by the equivalent of about 150 million yards so far.

Therefore, on the whole the Committee does not visualise any serious upset in the production in the organised mill sector just because of the recent cloth.

slackness in the demand for

In the opinion of the Committee, it is the imbalance in the pattern of production that contributed to an extent to the signation of cloth stocks with the mills.

This imbalance, it feels will in all likelinood be largely corrected by the recent recision of the excise duty and the withdrawal of rebate for excess production.

The mills should, therefore, find no special incentive to increased production at the expense of quality.

Already, during the current year production for the six months is round about an average of 413 million yards per month which will mean that the textile mill industry will produce just about 5,000 million yards in 1958.

The Committee concurs with the opinion expressed before it by the representatives of the mill industry that under the normal pattern of production the rated capacity of the mill sector can be put roughly at about 5,100 to 5,200 million yards per annum.

YARN OUTPUT

With regard to yarn production, the Committee says that at the beginning of the current calendar year, there were 13.03 million spindles in the country.

This number will increase when all the outstanding licensed spindles of 1.5 million are installed.

The Committee says that in the context of the present conditions in the cloth trade including the handloom cloth trade, the offtake of yarn by the handlooms may not increase at as rapid a pace as was visualised at the time of the formulation of the second Plan.

At any rate the installation of spindles has proceeded at a faster pace than the consumption of yarn by the handlooms.

This has resulted in a sizeable surplus of yarn available for export without injury to the handloom industry.

The Committee adds that the representatives of the handloom industry also agreed that the surplus yarn may be exported.

Therefore, it considers that such export will be a healthy expedient to uninterrupted production of yarn and, therefore, strongly recommends a long-term policy for export of yarn.

It recommends that further installation of spindles even already licensed should be stopped after examining each case of outstanding licence to find out that commitments already made did not result in any handicap to an individual unit because of the cancellation.

FINANCING BY BANKS

Liberal Aid Urged

The Committee has urged the Government and industry to take steps as early as possible to devise a mechanism by which what is happening at the consumers' end in regard to the consumption of cloth and price trend can be ascertained.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO RECOMMENDS LIBERAL FINANCING BY THE BANKS TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

It feels that no changes in the excise duties on mill cloth should be effected during the middle of a financial year.

Similarly for the handloom industry it feels the extent of assistance available by way of rebate should be placed on a fairly stable basis and not subjected to fluctuations at short notice.

The rebate system announced as far as possible on an annual basis will enable all persons engaged in handloom industry to plan production in an adequate measure.

It has urged that positive assistance designed to improve the quality of the products of the handloom sector should be pursued with even greater vigour than at present.

SALES TAX

The Committee says that several representations had been made to it to the effect that State Governments had imposed sales tax on raw materials, cotton yarn, on the abolition of sales tax on cotton piece goods by a simultaneous levy of additional excise duty by the Central Government.

The Committee feels that any additional taxation levied by a State Government as a consequence of replacement of sales tax by excise will run counter to an expectation of 'bona fide' implementation of the principle of replacement.

To prevent over-production of yarn in the country the Committee feels that starting of additional third shift by spinning mills should be avoided.

It, therefore, recommends that the textile Commissioner's powers should include refusal of permission to the running of any further third shifts in existing mills or third shifts in new mills.

The Committee considers that it is high time that a uniform or standard costing system should be introduced in the textile industry with variations as may be considered necessary in particular areas or centres so that a somewhat uniform yardstick for ensuring the relative efficiency of mills be devised.

Such a costing system will enable Government to give timely warning to those units which were run uneconomically.

The Committee has asked the Government to provide the adequate personnel and organisation under the Textile Commissioner for advising the industry generally on the methods of cost analysis.

EXPORT PROMOTION

For promoting export of cloth which of late is stated to have fallen and added to the accumulation of stocks the Committee has recommended the following measures:

1. Five per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of each mill either by direct export or through exporters may be made available to that mill for utilisation for purposes of importing plant and equipments and dyes and chemicals and this concession must be allowed for a period of five years;

2. Rail freight rates should be revised to facilitate export of cloth from the upcountry textile mills to port towns and transport priority should be approved to such exports.

3. Processing concerns should be placed on par in the composite mills.

4. Mills may be allowed to produce varieties like lungies, handkerchiefs etc., for export to those countries where the import of handloom lungies, handkerchiefs etc. are banned.

5. The ceiling for the export of particular varieties of cloth such as pull-through cloth, mesh cloth etc. should be removed;

6. Income-tax concessions may be given to mills exporting cloth on lines similar to those granted in other countries and

7. Larger funds should be made available to the cotton Textile Export Promotion Council to open offices in other countries so that the demand there could be properly assessed and stimulated.

AUTOMATIC LOOMS

Claims Studied

The Committee says that it has been represented to it with great force that cloth exports cannot be maintained even at the existing level and will continue to fall steeply unless India exports cloth produced on automatic looms.

This is because overseas markets prefer flawless cloth which can be produced only on automatic looms and other countries including Japan and China have equipped themselves extensively with such looms.

After analysing the conditions laid down now by Government for the installation of automatic looms, the Committee recommends as an experimental measure installation of additional automatic looms up to three thousand (a year) on condition that the entire production of such looms is exported.

There should be no condition regarding guaranteed exports in relation to past performances of such mills, it said.

RATIONALISATION

Dealing with rationalisation and modernisation, the Committee says that the problem of rationalisation in the textile industry has to be solved adequately if the industry is to progress and make full use of the results of the technological advancement which research makes available for it.

A number of mills particularly marginal and sub-marginal ones, the Committee says find themselves in difficult circumstances as soon as the economic condition of the industry suffers the slightest setback and are prone to close down.

These have been found to have a larger labour force than what can be considered normal by average standard.

The condition of plant and equipment in such mills has also been observed to be generally far from satisfactory and the need for modernisation by replacement of the dilapidated machines is also great.

The Committee says that rationalisation as meaning a reorganisation in a unit of the industry which ensures elimination of all wastes and the most scientific utilisation of men, material and machinery cannot be objected to by any body.

Rationalisation in one form or other has been introduced in the individual units of the industry for the past many years and the process continues mostly in an unplanned manner, either with or without the approval of labour.

Either the work load is increased by the simple expedient of making the operative attend to a larger number of units or labour saving machinery is installed effecting a reduction in the number of workers.

These done, without the co-operation of labour, undoubtedly result in strained relations between the labour and management.

CONFERENCE DECISIONS

The Committee refers to the agreement arrived at the fifteenth session of the Indian Labour Conference held in July 1957 on the subject of rationalisation, and says: "Having regard to the need for ensuring industrial peace and obtaining the fullest co-operation from the workers before introducing rationalisation, either with or without modernisation, we feel that while process of rationalisation, subject to the conditions which have been accepted by the 15th session of the Indian Labour Conference, may not be quick enough for some centres where the margin of excess labour is large, considering the average figures of natural wastage at about fifteen per cent for the industry as a whole and for some mofussil centres as much as 20 per cent, we consider that this approach would be both proper and helpful."

Emphasising the necessity of some machinery to ensure that the agreement is not abused on either side "by either introducing rationalisation surreptitiously or by opposing it unreasonably," the Committee suggests the setting up of a rationalisation sub-committee for the industry as a wrole for considering and laying down policies and principles governing rationalisation from time to time.

There should be sub-committees on regional level within the framework of such principles which would deal with schemes of rationalisation within their areas.

These committees should be tripartite in character with textile technicians to assist regional committees.

REHABILITATION

On the question of rehabilitation and modernisation, the Committee says that a large majority of machines in existence today have outlived their usefulness but tightness of foreign exchange, paucity of funds with most of the units, non-availability of certain essential items of machinery from indigenous sources, put some restriction on the rate at which rehabilitation can be effectively undertaken.

Every case of replacement, it says, would have to be judged on its merits both from the standpoint of the interests of the national economy as well as in the interests of the industry.

The Committee has been informed that at present there is no machinery to go into the individual requirement of mills and that imports are allowed on applications from mills without detailed examination as to the nature of their need.

For maximising the benefits of rationalisation for the industry as a whole, the Committee says, there is need for examining the requirement of individual mills for this consultative sub-committee of the main advisory committee (which would advise the Textile Commissioner on all important matters affecting the working of units of the industry) should be set up to advise Government on the principles and procedure which should be followed in deciding these applications.

LABOUR'S OPPOSITION

Referring to the "strong opposition" by labour to the introduction of automatic looms, the Committee says that while there is need for replacement of plain looms by automatic ones up to a limited extent for export purposes we feel that any attempt towards automatisation has to be made only after labour has been won over by a continuous process of education, propaganda and persuasion."

"Government as well as trade unions should create a proper psychological climate within the country, particularly amongst the labour, so to facilitate introduction of automatic looms within a specific period.—PTI.

INDIA'S OIL NEEDS WILL INCREASE

NEW DELHI, July 26.

India's present annual demand of nearly 4,700,000 tons of petroleum products is expected to increase to nearly 7,000,000 tons by 1960, it is learnt here.

The present annual production is only 400,000 tons — .05 per cent of world's total output.

The USA is the world's leading country in the field of petroleum production with a daily output of 6.763 million barrels.

Production in other countries like Venezuela, which is next to USA, is 2.16 million barrels, Kuwait 1.1 million, Saudi Arabia .951 million, Iraq .690 million and Iran .320 million barrels per day.

The country is still deficit in kerosene, diesel oil, lubricants, aviation spirit, bitumen.

It is likely that these deficits may be substantially reduced when the two refineries, proposed to be set up in the public sector, commence production.—UPI.

Telegrams For Iraq

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Director General, Overseas Communications Service, notifies that telegraph traffic with Iraq is subject to delay.

Ozar Panchayat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The period of supersession of the village panchayat of Ozar, in Niphad Taluka of Nasik District, has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to June 30, 1959.

Colombian Girl Chosen Miss Universe

LONG BEACH, July 26.

Luz Maria Zuloago, diminutive 19-year-old beauty from Colombia was early today acclaimed "Miss Universe 1959."

Luz, selected from a group of five finalists, succeeds Peruvian beauty Gladys Zender as the world's most beautiful girl.

Luz is a university student from Manizales. She is only five feet four inches tall, with vital statistics 35.1/2-23.1/2-35.1/2.

South America, which thus keeps the title, scored a second success when "Miss Brazil" 18-year-old Adalgisa Colombo from Rio de Janeiro, was placed second, beating three other finalists from Hawaii, the United States, and Poland, placed in that order.

Many people who attended the ceremonies were taken completely by surprise when the result was announced. Miss Poland, 22-year-old blonde Alicja Bobrowska, her country's first entrant, had been strongly favoured.

Miss Colombia is an athletic girl, who loves tennis and horse riding.

Miss Hawaii, placed third, is 18-year-old Geri Hoo, of Honolulu.—Reuter.

THEFT IN HOTEL

The UPI-AFP adds:

A man was arrested last night for breaking into the hotel room of reigning "Miss Universe" Gladys Zender and making away with 1,500 dollars worth of jewellery.

He entered the room while Gladys was attending Thursday night's performance, and a pearl from Miss Universe's crown worth 100,000 dollars was found in the ladies room yesterday after disappearing on Thursday night.

US Wants To Drive Wedge In UAR: Secret Documents

CAIRO, July 26.

THE Cairo newspaper, Al Ahram, today published a photostat copy of what purports to be a U.S. State Department "confidential security information" document calling for "efforts to discredit the ideas of a Syrian-Egyptian Union."

The document, dated Washington, April 18, bore the name of Mr. William M. Rountree, American Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, as signature.

Mr. Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, editor of Al Ahram, wrote that the "document" was sent to the American Embassy in Bagdad, and that it showed that the United States aimed to deceive and trap the United Arab Republic when it recently announced it had adopted a new policy towards her.

WEDGE

The document, quoted only in part by the newspaper, said: "It is imperative that efforts to discredit the idea of a Syrian-Egyptian Union to drive a wedge between the two countries should continue unabated, for a separation of Syria from Egypt remains our chief objective in the area."

Nevertheless, the document went on, a continuation of past American policy towards the UAR can only embitter the Arabs and throw them into the arms of the Soviets.

"THIS NECESSITATES CERTAIN CHANGES IN OUR METHODS OF PURSUING OUR POLICY, THE QUESTION IS OF SOME LIBERALISATION OF OUR RELATIONS WITH THE U.A.R.

"No fundamental reappraisal of our policy is implied, of course.

Its temporary tactical deviation is prompted by necessity.

Accordingly, the release of Egyptian funds blocked in the United States, a slackening of restrictions on trade with the UAR and other measures are being contemplated at the present time."

"If we succeed in impressing upon Nasser that the United States has reconciled itself to his rule and is now willing to accept his terms, the inevitable result will be a cooling off of UAR relations with the Communist bloc."

The document said that "an improvement in relations between the United States and the UAR is bound to cause suspicion in the Kremlin and can, in the long run, weaken or even completely, disrupt UAR-Soviet relations."

ISOLATION

"Our efforts will obviously be more successful if the UAR is isolated from the rest of the Arab world.

"In view of this, the task of the American diplomatic and propaganda service in the Arab countries is to spread the general belief that the UAR constitutes a direct threat to present Arab regimes," it said.

"IN MONARCHIES, IT MUST BE FORCEFULLY EXPLAINED THAT A STRENGTHENING UAR MAY RESULT IN THE DOWNFALL OF REIGNING DYNASTIES IN REPUBLICS.

"The fear of being swallowed up by the Cairo Junta must be stressed by all means.

"Finally, the utmost advantage must be taken of every opportunity to set up an Iraqi-Jordanian Federation that will have continuous American support against the Syrian-Egyptian Union."

The document also said that pro-Western forces in both Syria and Egypt "must be untiringly consolidated" and that "this integration will not only seal the fate of Nasser's Egypt but will also make it easier to fight back against Arab nationalism whatever shape or form it may take in the Middle East."

The editor of Al Ahram, Mr. Heikal described American policy as "deceitful."

Recounting a recent visit he paid to a secret Soviet base, Mr. Heikal said that he saw 1,000 planes and that a Soviet general showed him one plane in particular able to drop a single bomb with the destructive capacity of all the bombs dropped during World War Two.—Reuter.

PATIL PROMISES PRIORITY FOR BUILDING ROADS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. K. PATIL, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, said that the poverty of the Konkan region was due to the dearth in communications which had kept this area completely cut off from Bombay.

It was for this matter that a 350 mile stretch of road called the Bombay-Konkan-Goa road was being constructed to provide relief to three million people leaving in the region. The scheme would cost round about nine crores and it would take three years more to be completed, he stated.

During the four months of the monsoon the people from this region are imprisoned in their homeland because of lack of a suitable road.

The Union Minister was speaking on Road Transport in the BEST Conference Hall this evening at a meeting sponsored by the Indian Institute of Road Transport.

Stressing the need for road development in the country, Mr. Patil said that a high level decision had been taken that nothing should come in the way of building more roads.

Mr. Patil also stated that within 20 years or so, the "great gift of 600 rivers and odd" would be utilised in fostering the much needed inland communication.

The purpose behind forming an inter-State road commission, Mr. Patil observed was to check tracts, and see to the uniformity of tax distribution.

TECHNICAL NEEDS

The main dearth was not of money but of technical know-how and personnel, he said.

Nobody must think that Railways alone can deliver the goods.

ALL KINDS OF ALTERNATE SYSTEMS OF TRANSPORT MUST BE DEVELOPED TO SERVE THE VASTNESS THAT IS INDIA.

There was no doubt, he suggested that if about Rs. 100 crores more were spent on road development, twice of thrice the goods going by railways could be carried on roads.

Mr. R. Saraya welcomed the guests and Mr. M. G. Monani proposed a vote of thanks.

Four NCC Men Will Go To Australia

NEW DELHI, July 26.

The Government of India have accepted the Australian Government's invitation to them to send a batch of NCC cadets from India to participate in the Army Cadets Camp to be held in Australia during August-September, 1958, it is learnt.

Four NCC cadets—two from the Army wing, one from the navy wing and one from air wing—will be sent from here. They will leave about the middle of August.—PTI.

Congressman Wins By-Election

TUTICORIN, July 26

Mr. A. Samuel Nadar (Congress) has won the bye-election to the Madras Legislative Assembly from Tuticorin constituency by 4,000 votes over his immediate rival, a Communist.

He defeated Mr. S. A. Muruganandam (Communist) and Mr. M. S. Sivaswami (D.M.K.).

The bye-election was caused by the death of Mr. P. P. M. T. Ponnuswamy Nadar (Congress).

With postal votes yet to be counted, the candidates had polled: Mr. A. Samuel Nadar (21,553), Mr. S. A. Muruganandam (17,546) and Mr. M. S. Sivaswamy (14,387). Six hundred and eighty votes were invalid.—PTI.

'Caney' Sails For Japan

BOMBAY, July 26.

The U.S. Naval oil tanker USNS "Caney" sailed from here today for Japan after she was certified seaworthy following completion of repairs to her electric installations.

The naval tanker USNS 'Souberissen" which escorted "Caney" to Bombay last week also sailed early this week.

Bridge On Tapi Completed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A long-felt need of the people of East Khandesh District will be fulfilled when Sri D. S. Desai, Minister for Public Works, will declare open the all weather concrete bridge across River Tapi at Sawkhede on July 29.

The bridge, which is 1,315 feet long, 24.5 feet broad and 80 feet above the river bed, has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 19.57 lakhs. The serviceable width of the bridge is 22 feet.

Two approach roads connecting the bridge with the main road, one on the Sawkhede side and the other on the Nimgavan side, have also been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.11 lakh.

PM's Gifts To National Museum

NEW DELHI, July 26.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MR JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HAS RECENTLY DONATED A RICH COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS, MANUSCRIPTS AND LETTERS OF IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES TO HIM TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF INDIA, NEW DELHI.

These include complete manuscript of the "Discovery of India," which runs into eight volumes containing 1.149 pages. The manuscript is dated Ahmadnagar, April 1944—September 1944.

The Prime Minister himself has prepared a table of contents and chapter headings of the manuscript.

It also contains lots of marginal notes and detailed instructions in Prime Minister's own hand to the typists as to how the manuscript is to be typed, how much margin is to be left, etc.

Among the collections are originals of letters of Gandhiji to the Prime Minister.

These include letters which are being published and many that are not being published. There are also a number of letters of Motilal Nehru to the Prime Minister and other important personalities of his time, who played an important role in India's struggle for independence.

Among the letters is an interesting letter by Mrs. Kamla Nehru to the Prime Minister, who was in jail at that time.

Motilal Nehru has added another page and a half as postscript to Kamla Nehru's letter, as according to the jail rules only one letter could be written to a prisoner.

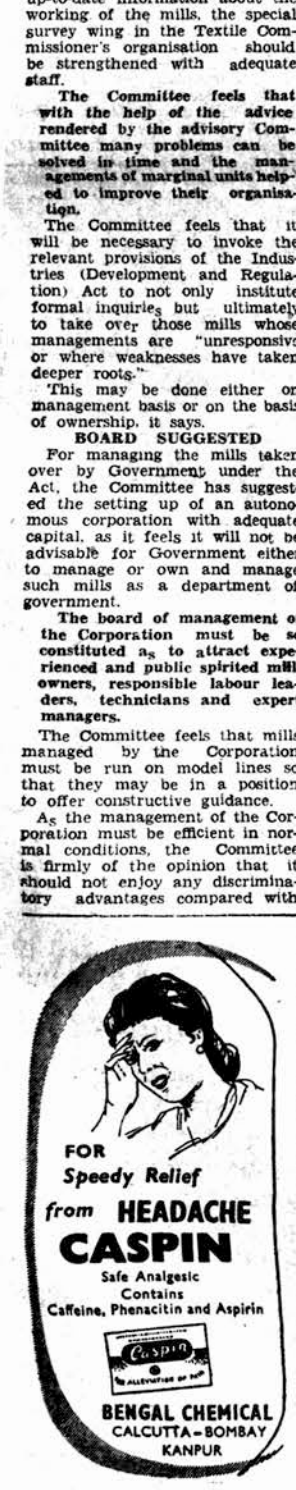
There is another letter written by Motilal Nehru as a school boy to his headmaster in Kanpur stating that he was quite willing to take the examination now.

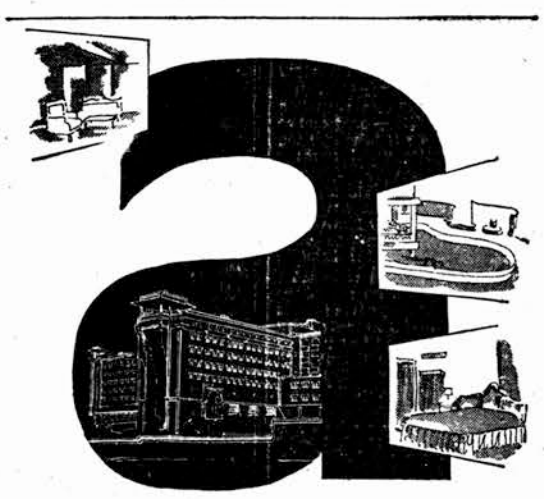
U.S. INTEREST IN SOVIET TUNNEL PROJECT

WASHINGTON, July 26.

The Soviet proposal to open a tunnel under the Bering Straits between North America and Asia is being studied by the American Senatorial Commission of Commerce.

President of this Commission, Warren Magnuson (Democrat Washington) revealed yesterday that he had approached Soviet authorities to obtain details of the project which was announced recently at the Brussels trade fair by Arkady Markin, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.—UPI-AFP.





the first of letters

Ashoka HOTEL

STARTING WITH THE FIRST OF LETTERS ASHOKA IS THE LAST WORD IN ORIENTAL HOSPITALITY WITH CONTINENTAL DECOR.

IT'S THE LARGEST LUXURY HOTEL IN THE EAST, FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED WITH CHEERFUL ATMOSPHERE ALL ROUND.

CHANAKAYAPURI
NEW DELHI-3
PHONE: 34481, 3435/40 LINES GRAMS: ASHOKA HOTEL

Newfields-AH/13

FINANCE CHRONICLE

Cotton Prices Decline On Moderate Liquidation In August

BOMBAY, July 26.

The forward cotton market opened steady this morning under scattered buying.

The tendering differences fixed for the maturing August delivery were believed to be favourable to Bull operators.

At the opening August delivery was quoted at Rs. 687/8 against the last close at Rs. 687 and declined at Rs. 686/8.

March option opened at Rs. 682 against the last close at Rs. 681 and quietened at Rs. 681/4.

Clearing rates for August were Rs. 683 and for March Rs. 682. Settlement dates were 30th and 31st July.

Later on the market was quiet. August delivery declined at Rs. 684-8 while march was quoted at Rs. 680-12.

JARILLA AUG opened at Rs. 687, highest Rs. 687, lowest Rs. 683.50 and close Rs. 683.50.

JARILLA MARCH opened at Rs. 681.50, highest Rs. 681.75, lowest Rs. 680.23 and close Rs. 680.50.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 26.

The produce market was fairly firm under renewed buying after yesterday's setback.

In London yesterday both linseed and castor oil quotations gained £1.

Groundnuts August was quoted at Rs. 197 to Rs. 198. New crop was placed at Rs. 166/8 against the last close at Rs. 167. August contract was placed at Rs. 38/6 and December at Rs. 33/12.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 165/8 against the last close at Rs. 164/4 and advanced at Rs. 165/12. New crop May delivery was quoted at Rs. 163/8.

Linseed was done at Rs. 35/2. Cottonseeds September stood at Rs. 122/8 and new crop at Rs. 105/8.

Thereafter there was increased long liquidation which depressed groundnuts to Rs. 193-8 while castorseeds declined at Rs. 162-12.

GROUNDNUTS: Quality Rs. 41, Bold Rs. 40-8. Madras Rs. 41, August Rs. 38-2, January Rs. 33-8.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs. 32-10, Kanpur Rs. 31-8, Gujarat Rs. 32-10.

LINSEED: Rs 34, March Rs. 33-12.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs. 33, Kardi Ready Rs. 23-8.

OILS: Groundnut Ready Rs. 21, August Rs. 20-12, September 20-6, October Rs. 20-1.

LINSEED OIL: Ready Rs. 18.

CASTOR OIL: Commercial Rs. 16-11, BSS Rs 18.

CASTORSEEDS SEPT. opened at Rs. 165.75, highest Rs. 166, lowest Rs. 162.50, and close Rs. 162.75.

CASTORSEEDS MAY opened at Rs. 163.25, highest Rs. 163.75, lowest Rs. 160.75, and close Rs. 160.75.

GROUNDNUTS AUG. opened at Rs. 196, highest Rs. 197, lowest Rs. 194, and close Rs. 194.25.

GROUNDNUTS FEB. opened at Rs. 168, highest Rs. 168, lowest Rs. 166.25, and close Rs. 166.25.

COTTONSEEDS SEPT. opened at Rs. 123.25, highest Rs. 123.25, lowest Rs. 123 and close Rs. 123.

COTTONSEEDS FEB. opened at Rs. 106, highest Rs. 106.50, lowest Rs. 105.75, and close Rs. 105.75.

LINSEED SEPT. opened at Rs. 25.12, highest Rs. 35.19, lowest Rs. 34.87, and close Rs. 34.87.

Exports Of Tur Husk

BOMBAY, July 25.

The Government of India has decided to raise the quota of tur husk of Madras origin for export from all ports in Madras state upto the end of September this year or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

The Joint-Chief Controller of Exports announcing this in a trade notice issued today said that export of husks of pulses of all sorts of Madras origin would be allowed against this quota.

He also said that government had decided to raise the quota of husks of pulses, all sorts, for export from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta upto the end of September this year or till the ceiling was reached, whichever was earlier.

He said licences in the case of both would be issued on "first-come-first-served basis" on shipping bills which would be made valid for fifteen days.

He added "if shipment against a particular shipping bill does not take place within the validity period, the unutilised quantity will lapse and become available for re-allotment."

Indian Artware Exports

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Indian artware exports fetched Rs 3,396,000 in the first five months of the current year.

This compares with Rs 3,004,000 in the corresponding period of 1957.

Shipments to the United States were valued at Rs 1,729,000 against Rs 1,506,000 in January-May, 1957. Exports to West Germany were also higher at Rs 420,000 against Rs 278,000. Saudi Arabia increased its purchases to Rs 578,000 from Rs 263,000.

Exports to the United Kingdom also improved from Rs 84,900 to Rs 105,000 while those to Hong Kong fell from Rs 124,000 to Rs 39,000.—NAFEN.

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, July 26.

Local Stock Exchange was officially closed on account of the fortnightly settlement.

In private the undertone was firm. Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted in kerb trading at Rs. 169-75 and Indian Irons at Rs. 24.04.

Late in the evening Tata Steel Ordinaries were steady at Rs. 169.50 after touching Rs. 170.25 level. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 24.04 after fluctuating between Rs. 20.20 and Rs. 24.00.

Bombay Dyeings were reported at Rs. 59.70, Centuries at Rs. 447 XR after starting at Rs. 451 XR and Bombay Burmahs Old at Rs. 582 after advancing up to Rs. 585

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 26.

40x2 STAPLE FIBRE AUG

Opening	.....		708
Highest	.....		712
Lowest	..		711
Close	.....		712
Ready 120 Japan	..	6 7	0
Ready 150 Japan	...	6 8	0
Ready 120 Italy	...	6 8	0
Ready 150 Italy	..	6 8	0

OTHER MARKETS

BOMBAY, July 26.

PEPPERS: Ready Rs 91 First Shravan delivery Rs 635 to 645 Bhadarva delivery Rs 655 to 665.

COCONUT OIL: Ready Rs 29-12 August Rs 29-12.

COPRA: Rajapur Rs 555 Alleppy Rs 465 Office Copra Colombo Rs 450 Ginger Rs 39.

CLOVES: Rs 770 Cassia Rs 470 Camphor Rs 12.00 Mercury Rs 43.00.

Continental Stocks

PARIS, July 25.

The bourse was very steady but idle. Prices edged upwards in narrow dealings with oils, cements, steel issues and mines in the lead. Foreigners drew encouragement from overnight wall street.

Reports that the government was planning new taxation including heavier company taxes—drew little reaction from the market where business was too small to betray and very definite trend.

AMSTERDAM: The market was steady in quiet dealings. Royal Dutch was a firm feature following yesterdays wall street trend. Philips, Aku and Unilever were also up but KLM was about unchanged. Among shippings KPM was a feature while in plantations Delhi recovered some of yesterdays loss. State loans were slightly better. Certificates totalled 600.

BRUSSELS: The week ended on a confident note with activity increasing somewhat from yesterday in the speculative section. In forward trading quotations rose slightly in most groups with petrofina a firm feature on reports of an Argentine exploration contract. In cash dealings prices were generally well maintained.

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, July 25.

The black pepper market was quiet, but a steady undertone prevailed reflecting unchanged to slightly higher origin offering cables. Grinders were holding off and inclined to await fresh incentive. Prices remained unchanged from yesterdays levels.

Latterly the market was quiet and there was no change in prices:

LONDON: White Sarawak was quoted at 32 seller, black Sarawak at 19 seller, Malabar spot 220 nominal, July and August both 217/6 sellers. White Sarawak hardened in sympathy with Singapore while black eased slightly. Market was quiet unsupported by consumers. Resellers were still below market.

JAKARTA: Black Lampong was quoted at 1,000 seller, and White Muntok at 2,200 seller. The market was quiet.

SINGAPORE: Black Sarawak special was quoted at 75, White Muntok at 133 and White Sarawak at 132. The market was quiet.

Exports Of Wheat Bran

BOMBAY, July 25.

The Government of India has released a quota of four thousand tons of wheat bran (two thousand tons each from the ports of Madras and Calcutta) for export upto the end of September this year or till the ceiling is reached, whichever is earlier.

A Press note announcing this said "the export of wheat bran will be licensed freely on shipping bills on first-come-first-served basis subject to a maximum of 100 tons per shipper supported by a valid firm sale contract and evidence of freight having been booked along with the declaration to the effect that shipper has not applied for more than 100 tons including their branches and associated concerns. The shipping bill will be made valid for shipment for four weeks from the date of passing."

"The exporters who are able to export the quantity of 100 tons and if the ceiling is not exhausted they will be given alotment of 100 tons. If shipment against a particular shipping bill does not take place within the validity period, the quantity will be considered to have lapsed and available for re-allotment."

The announcement added that licensing would be stopped as soon as the ceiling is reached.—PTI.

FEN.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, July 26.

The bullion market was steady this morning with increased buying in silver.

At the opening Shravan delivery was quoted at Rs. 182-14 against the previous close at Rs. 182-10-6.

Business in Shravan gold was done at Rs. 105-13 against the last close at Rs. 105-10.

Later there was increased buying in gold which advanced at Rs. 106 while silver was quiet at Rs. 182-10.

GOLD FIRST SHRAVAN opened at Rs. 105-12-6, highest Rs. 105-15-6, lowest Rs. 105-12 and close Rs. 105-15.

GOLD SECOND SHRAVAN opened at Rs. 105-12, highest Rs. 105-14-6, lowest Rs. 105-11-6 and close Rs. 105-14.

SILVER FIRST SHRAVAN opened at Rs. 181-14, highest Rs. 181-15, lowest Rs. 181-11, and close Rs. 181-11.

SILVER SECOND SHRAVAN opened at Rs. 182-12, highest Rs. 182-13, lowest Rs. 182-8 and close Rs. 182-9.

Hessian Markets

BOMBAY, July 26.

Ready 45x11 NP	....	54
D.W. 40x28 NP	.....	95
Hessian 40x7½ NP	.....	41
Hessian 40x10 —NP	....	50
B Twill 44x26½	.....	114
Liverpool 44x26½	.. Rs	126
Twine	..... Rs.	47

Government Loans

BOMBAY, July 26.

3% Con. 1955	...	71.05
2½% 1961	...	95.60
2½% 1960	...	98.20
2½% 1962	...	95.40
2½% 1976	...	83.05
3 % 1958	..	99.80
3 % 1959-61	..	99.45
3 % 1963-65	..	95.60
3% 1964	..	95.60
3 % 1966-68	..	93.05
3 % 1970-75	..	87.65
3½% 1962	..	98.05
3½% 1961	...	99.50
3½% 1963	..	98.85
3½% 1964	..	98.55
3½% 1965	..	98.40
3½% 1967	..	97.60
3½% 1967	..	99.70
3½% 1968	...	99.50
3½% 1974	...	98.30
4 % 1960-70	..	100.30
4 % 1972	...	100.35
4 % 1973	...	100.05

CORPORATION BONDS

4 %	Bom. Port. Trust LD		96.00
3½%	Bom Municipal	1965	92.20
3½%	Bom Municipal	1977	83.75
3½%	Bom. Municipal	1979	83.75
3½%	Bom. Municipal	1968	96.00
4 %	Bom. Municipal	1963	97.75
4 %	Bom. Municipal	1964	97.50
4 %	Bom Municipal	1967	97.00
4 %	Bom. Municipal	1968	97.00
4 %	Bom Municipal	LD	96.50
4½%	Bom Municipal	1969	99.00
4 %	Bom. Transport	1964	97.75
4 %	Bom Transport	1966	97 75

STATE GOVT LOANS

3 %	Bombay	1958	99.85
3 %	Bombay	1960	97.70
3 %	Bombay	1962	94.40
3½%	Bombay	1962	98.20
4 %	Bombay	1963	99.55
4 %	Bombay	1964	99.40
4 %	Bombay	1967	98.40
4 %	Bombay	1970	98.05
4½%	Bombay	1969	100.05

Russia Warns Turkey: No Aggression

MOSCOW, July 26.

THE SOVIET UNION YESTERDAY WARNED TURKEY OF "THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES IN WHICH TURKEY MIGHT BE INVOLVED SHOULD CONFLICT BREAK OUT IN WEST ASIA."

The warning was contained in a memorandum handed to the Turkish Government by the interim Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Ankara ra and broadcast by the Soviet Tass news agency.

In its memorandum, the Soviet Government expressed the hope that Turkey "would not line up with the aggressors either by word or deed and that it would take no step which would aggravate the tension in West Asia.

Earlier in the note, the Soviet Government said: "Reports reaching us from everywhere inform us that the Turkish Government is already preparing to undertake military operations against Iraq.

These operations would be covered by an appeal for help from King Hussein of Jordan.

"It would appear that only the lack of complete agreement with the United States and also previous warnings from the Soviet Union have prevented conflict."—UPI-AFP.

Lahej People Complain To Nasser

LONDON, July 26.

President Nasser today received a telegram from people in Lahej State of the Aden Protectorate denouncing Britain's withdrawal of recognition from Sultan Ali Abdel Karim, Cairo Radio said yesterday.

The telegram from "the representatives of all the communities in Lahej", said Britain had no right to depose a Sultan they had voted for and they insisted he should remain their legal sultan.—Reuter.

More Marines Arrive

BEIRUT, July 26.

A reserve battalion of about 1,500 United States marines began landing here yesterday from offshore transports.

The battalion arrived here a week ago from Cherry Point, North Carolina, in a non-stop airlift with aerial refuelling. As soon as they landed they were transhipped to transports at sea.

As a reserve marine spokesman said tonight it has now been found "more convenient" to have the reserve ashore. They are being deployed in the Beirut area.—Reuter.

Air Raid Sirens In Cairo

CAIRO, July 26.

Air raid sirens were heard for the first time in Cairo yesterday since the Suez crisis of 1956.

The sirens sounded at 08.25 gmt, in what Radio Cairo called a "passive defence exercise."

The "all clear" signal was sounded 25 minutes later.—UPI-AFP.

Bourguiba Backs U.S. Policy

TUNIS, July 26.

PRESIDENT HABIB BOURGUIBA tonight defended the United States intervention in the Lebanon as being "perhaps preferable to a new Buapest."

He said Arab States were being forced to turn towards Russia as a result of the West's attitude to them.

Mr. Bourguiba said he had received an assurance from the new regime in Iraq that she "would not range hereself beside Russia."

In a radio speech marking the first anniversary of the Tunisian Republic, Mr. Bourguiba said the Russians wanted to impose their doctrine on everyone while the Americans were ready to give aid. —REUTER.

The Tuticorin State Assembly Constituency went to the polls yesterday in the by-election caused by the death of Congress member, Mr. Ponnuswami Nadar.

Withdraw Forces, Cairo Says

CAIRO, July 26.

Cairo Radio said yesterday that the immediate withdrawal of American and British forces "is the only solution of the West Asian crisis," and declared that a prospective Summit Conference must demand this withdrawal.

"The great powers must realise that there can be no thought of compromise solution at the cost of the Arab peoples," the radio said.

"They must understand that the forward march of the Arab Nation, in Algeria, Yemen Lebanon, Jordan and elsewhere, is irresistible.

"It is only by reckoning with this fact that those who assume the great responsibility of preserving peace will be able to succeed in their mission, for the only lasting peace is one based upon respect for the Arab peoples and their right to determine their own destiny."—UPI-AFP.

Moscow Reaction To Ike's Letter

MOSCOW, July 26.

THERE is a complete absence of official Soviet reaction to the latest American note on a summit conference at the United Nations, but the readiness with which Mr. Nikita Kruschev, the Soviet Prime Minister, accepted the British proposal indicates he will regard President Eisenhower's letter as confirmation of the meeting.

There also appears to be no reason so far to doubt that Mr. Kruschev will welcome a broad discussion of general Middle East problems—without confining discussion to the Lebanon and Jordan.

To Western observers here, Soviet reaction appears to be of less significance than the hesitations and uncertainties apparent between Britain, France, and the United States over the exact form the summit conference will assume.

The Soviet Press gleefully noted that Mr. Kruschev's acceptance had placed the West in a quandary and exposed a grave rift in the alliance.—Reuter.

RIO DE JANEIRO: The 47th Inter-Parliamentarian Conference meeting here on Friday adopted a draft resolution calling for an East-West summit conference.

Morocco Gives Recognition To Iraq Republic

RABAT, July 26.

The Moroccan Government has decided to recognise the new Iraq Republic, it was announced here yesterday after a cabinet meeting. —Reuter.

Israel, Too

LONDON, July 26.

Israel has informed Britain of its desire to take part in the projected Summit meeting on West Asian problems, informed Israeli sources said yesterday.—UPI-AFP.

Afghanistan Recognises

NEW DELHI, July 26.

The Government of Afghanistan has recognized the New Iraqi Republican Government, states a Bakhtar News Agency report from Kabul.—UPI.

ROME, July 26

The King and Queen of Nepal left here by plane for Madrid in the course of a European tour. They were expected to return to Rome in a few days.—REUTER.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, July 26.

Ready wheat Rs 20 to 21 Gram Rs 14.69 Barley Rs 14 Bejhar Rs 13.25 Jowar Rs 13.25 Guwar Rs 16 Rice Basmati Rs 40 to 42 Coarse Rs 25.50 Peas Dara Green Rs 12.59 White Rs 13.25 Matar dal Rs 14.25 Arhar Rs 17.09 Arhar dal Rs 21.50 Urd Rs 18.75 to 20 Moong Rs 25 Masoor Rs 16.25.

Trade stocks wheat 1 Gram 46 Barley 2 Bejhar 10 Peas 174 Arhar 122 khatties.

Gur Pansera Rs 19.75 to 22 Crystal sugar wholesale mill delivery Jaswant Rs 38.37 Daurala Rs 38.75 Mansoorpur Rs 38.37 Retail Rs 40 Khandsari Rs 35.50 to 37.50.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs 28 Taramira Rs 23.25 G nut Rs 18.50 Cottonseed Rs 14.50 Mustard oil Rs 72 G nut oil Rs 63 Vegetable Products Rs 39 Oil cake Re 10.

Future opening Silver Rs 183-4 Gur Fagun Rs 14.20 Cake Baisakh Rs 9.25.

Foreign Commercial News

Increase In Acreage And Lower Price Support Depressed Cotton Market

NEW YORK, July 25.

NEW York cotton futures closed steady six to 70 points lower.

With the exception of a partial recovery in late trading, prices eased throughout the trading today. The recovery movement did not carry through, however, and the distant positions finished near the days lowest levels.

Activity centred mainly in the distant 1959 months. Scattered commission house and New Orleans selling, along with the uncovering of small stopless orders, reflected uncertainty as to the Senate action on the Farm Bill.

Losses were extended in the afternoon and this was attributed to sentiment that prospects seemed more favourable for the passage of a Farm Bill acceptable to the Administration. The Administration objective in the case of cotton is to increase acreage and lower price supports. Sales totalled 115,000 bales.

NEW YORK

Oct 36.43 Dec 36.73 Mar 37.09 May 37.13 bid Middling Spot 36.50. October highest 36.57 at 10-30 a.m. lowest 36.40 at 14-10 p.m.

NEW ORLEANS

Oct 36.43 Dec 36.68 Mar 37.05 May 37.09 Middling Spot 35.10.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Cotton futures opened barely steady for both contracts under American selling in the nearer deliveries of both contracts which was barely offset by trading buying. The midday rates were quiet.

The Sudan contract closed quiet.

Afternoon trading again remained slow, being chiefly concerned with small hedge selling met by trade calling in October-November American contract and occasional inter-month switching operations.

The close was quiet.

Sudan futures closed quiet at unchanged rates.

London Stock Firm

LONDON, July 25.

London stock markets closed the week on a very firm note Sentiment was again assisted by growing optimism regarding the Middle East situation and prospects of cheaper money, and business expanded.

One of the outstanding features was the sharp rise in bank shares following the decision by Barclays bank to take a more direct interest in hire purchase finance by acquiring a 2/5 per cent share interest in United Dominion Trust.

The industrial market generally was very firm although preweekend profittaking reduced some of the gains Most of the leaders closed showing useful improvements. A rise in courtaulds was assisted by favourable investment comment.

Giltedged securities were quieter than yesterday but established a further widespread list of small improvements helped by a fall in the Treasury Bill rate at tender.

In the foreign market Japanese bonds went ahead and Germans improved towards the close.

Oil shares were still rather sensitive but Trinidad issues again improved and Canadian Eagle issues were bought.

Rubber shares showed very little change but tea shares tended to improve.

South African gold shares opened firm but later reacted under profittaking and closed with an irregular appearance. Coppers were firm but tin shares were dull following the latest export restrictions.

LONDON STOCKS

1-1/2 per cent Console £50-7/8.
3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 or later £7-5/16
3 per cent Funding 1960-90 £86-7/8
3-1/2 per cent War Loan 1952 £67-5/16
Chartered Bank 40.
Hongkong Bank £42 (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank).
Lloyds Bank £47/6.
National Overseas and Grindlays Bank 22/6
Transaction on the London Stock Evchange were officially placed at £9724.

Wall Street Firm

NEW YORK, July 25.

Wall Street closed firm with a fairly good distribution of gains ranging mostly to a dollar or more and representing a new 1958 high.

After an initial pause occasioned by corrective profit-taking, the market this morning rose to its best level in nearly a year. Some issues were under their best at midday but there was still a fair representation of gains extending mainly to a dollar.

Short covering and investment buying were attracted by satisfactory business news, lessened Middle East tension and further inflationary pressure

In the afternoon, the market headed for its ninth successive day of sales exceeding three million shares, and the advance was extended mildly. Assorted liquor, steel, chemical, paper and rail shares were in special request as the list moved to gains ranging mostly to a dollar or more. Schenley industries was a feature with an advance of well over two dollars, reflecting a senate finance committee vote to lengthen the tax-free liquor bonding period from the present eight years to 20 years.

The ticker ran a few minutes late just before the close on evening up operations prior to the weekenn. While there was some shifting in the position of individual issues, the basic stock market position showed little change. Dupont exceptionally advanced four dollars which helped the Dow Jones industrial average to move up well over four points to near the 502 mark—its highest level since last August.

American Telephone and Telegraph 180
Anaconda Copper 47-7/8
Chase National Bank 52-1/8
General Electrics 62-1/4
General Motors 63-1/8
International Nickel 83
National Bank 64-1/4
New York Central Rail Road 18-3/8
Socony Vacuum 48-7/8
Texas Company 72-1/2
Union Carbide 103-1/2
U S Steel 70-3 8
Western Union 21-7/8
Goodyear Tyre 89-1/2
Ford Motors 41-3/4
Total number of shares which changed hands on Wall Street during the day was 4,430,000.
U S Steel highest 70-3/8 lowest 69-1/2.

N. Y. Burlap

NEW YORK July 25.

August 10.55 10.80 asked Nov 10.35 10.45 asked, Feb 10.15 bid 10.25 asked May 10.10 bid 10.20 asked.

London Exchanges

LONDON, July 25.

India 1/5.97 1/6.93 United States 2.8037 2.8050 Madrid 117.00 119.00.

New York Exchanges: London official 2.78 2.82 free 280-7/16 280-1/2.

India official 21.00 free 21.01 21.04.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, July 25.

Grains futures drifted narrowly either side of the previous close party reflecting evening up operations. The approaching weekend and inclination to await further developments in the international situation tended to restrict trading interest.

Scattered hedge selling centred in wheat with exporters absorbing the offering against overnight sales of five million bushels to India and 1,800,000 bushels to Western Germany. Soyabeans attracted some support in sympathy with the firmer trend in soyabean meal.

The market reacted in late dealings under increased liquidation with part of the selling evidently prompted by the more favourable international outlook.

London Copra

LONDON, July 25.

Copra Philippines cif UK/NE basis ports per long ton July/August dol 198 seller.

Copra Straits cif UK/NE basis ports per long ton July/August £72-1/2 nom.

Copra Mozambique hot air-dried quality UK/NE basis ports per long ton June/July 5700.

Coconutoil Straits cif UK/NE basis ports in bulk per long ton August £106 seller, September £105-1/2 seller.

Coconutoil Ceylon cif UK/NE basis ports in bulk per long ton August 112-1/2 seller September £111-1/2 seller.

London Metals

LONDON, July 25.

COPPER Spot buyer 202-1/2 seller 202-3/4 3 months buyer 203 seller 203-1/4 TIN spot buyer 734-1/2 seller 735 three months buyer 738-1/2 seller 739 LEAD 2nd half July 71-1/4 seller 71-1/2 2nd half October 72-5/8 seller 72-7/8 seller ZINC 2nd half July buyer 63-1/2 seller 63-3/4 2nd half Oct buyer 64-3/8 seller 64-1/2.

PIG IRON Scottish foundry No 3 delivered Grangemouth 503/6.

RECORD COFFEE PRODUCTION IN 1957-58

BANGALORE July 26.

The coffee industry established a new record in the 1957-58 season.

Actual pool receipts of the Coffee Board upto the end of last month totalled 42,960 tons, compared to 41,053 tons in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Crop prospects for the next season are good and the harvest is expected to exceed 50,000 tons.

Internal consumption amounted to 2,650 tons last month, compared to 1,938 tons a year ago.

The total release for the internal market in the first half of this year came to 13,233 tons, showing an increase of 771 tons over the figures for the corresponding period of last year.

The quantity available for export is now estimated at about 15,000 tons but the Board has allocated only 12,930 tons so far. Of this, 8,130 tons were disposed of upto the end of June.—NAFEN.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE July 26.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 140/150 Quilandy Rs 180/190 Fibre Garbled Rs 160 Ungarbled Rs 145.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 145/152.50 Unhusked Rs 160/170 Dry Rs 175/200 Coconut oil Rs 735 Copra Office Rs 490 Dilpasand Rs 510 Madrasnottam Rs 525.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 710 Country Rs 690 Dryginger Rs 260 Coffee Robusta Rs 170.

Timber Pali Rs 60/62.50 Junglewood Rs 45/50 Vellapine Rs 50/57.50 Benteak Rs 60/62.50 Teak Rs 120/130 Mango Rs 3/3.25 Teak Rs 25/27.50 Rosewood Rs 20/25.

Mica Exports Down

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Mica exports amounted to 1,147 tons valued at Rs 5,833,000 in June.

This compares with 2,074 tons worth Rs 7,553,000 a year ago.

In addition to the odock strike competition from Brazil in the United States market was stated to be the main cause of the decline in exports.—NAFEN.

A Case For Increased Imports And Better Distribution Of Art-Silk

SURAT, July 25.

MR. J. G. VAKHARIA, President of the Surat Chamber of Commerce, in a statement today appealed to the Government of India to provide for an equitable distribution of indigenous artsilk "strictly on loom-shift basis." He has also requested the government to increase the value of import licences for the current licensing period to at least Rs. 6 per loom-shift instead of Rs. 3 per loom-shift as at present.

The statement said that due to the present artsilk yarn supply position, "Surat was the worst affected centre because the average size of the units engaged in the industry is small and because of its financial limitations, it could not buy yarn direct from the yarn manufacturers."

Explaining the position of artsilk industry in the country in general and in the Surat town in particular Mr. Vakharia said that "the artsilk weaving industry has been recognised as a scheduled industry by the government and has been protected by way of import duty on artsilk fabrics.

For the last about two years, India has not only achieved complete self-sufficiency in the production of artsilk fabrics, but has also embarked on an ambitious export drive. The imports of foreign artsilk fabrics have been totally banned.

STATISTICAL DATA

The statement said that about 47,000 powerlooms were engaged in the industry dispersed in about 3,700 units and providing employment to about one and a half lakhs of workers. "The total capital invested is about Rs. 25 crores and the annual production is of the order of about six hundred million yards though the target fixed for the second plan period is about three hundred and fifty million yards."

The statement said that import quotas has been gradually curtailed and in October 1957 March 1958, the total value of import licences issued for the period was only Rs 2.35 per loom shift against Rs. 8/8 per loom shift in January June 1955. "The full effect of the drastic cut in import quota became visible from April 1958. The supplies of indigenous yarns also became scarce and their prices increased by about 80 per cent.

BETTER SUPPLY PROMISED

In view of this position, the statement said a scheme for distribution of indigenous artsilk yarn was devised but it hardly served the needs of 20 percent of the industry. Surat was the worst affected because of the peculiar position of its industry. Representations were therefore made following which a deputation from Surat met the Director of Production in the office of the Textile Commissioner where they were given to understand that for the perjod July-September this year indigenous artsilk yarn will be distributed in such a way that those who used to purchase direct from yarn manufacturers would be entitled to a maximum quota of 1.7 pounds per loom shift and the rest would get a minimum of point eight pound per loom shift."

"The representatives of the industry requested the Textile Commissioner to furnish the complete details of this new scheme, but upto now no details of the scheme have been made available to the industry Meanwhile, it is understood that even during the July-October 1958 the original scheme of distribution is to continue. This has given rise to considerable misgiving in all the sections of the industry and telegrams have been sent to Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri asking for an appointment to acquaint him fully with the present precarious situation facing the industry in Surat town."

men at the helm

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shri Shanti Prasad Jain (Chairman)
R. B. Dr. Maharaj Krishna Kapur
Seth Chiranji Lal Bajoria
Shri Shital Prasad Jain
Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj
Pandit J. N. Bhan
Shri Dev Datt Puri
S. B. Mohan Singh

A M. WALKER — General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Head Office : Delhi Established 1895

Nehru Asserts

It Is Fatal To Ignore Food Needs

NEW DELHI, July 26

MR. NEHRU said here today that while India could not help making quick efforts and rapid strides towards industrialisation to solve its many problems it would be fatal for the country to ignore the requirements of food.

India, he added, could not continue to depend on foreign imports for its food requirements without endangering its whole economy and slowing down the process of industrialisation.

Mr. Nehru who was addressing a meeting of the newly constituted board of the Bharat Sevak Samaj here said these were difficult problems and big problems which could not alone be solved by depending on Government whatever the resources of that Government might be and however hard the administration might work.

Tasks of this magnitude required the active collaboration, and not merely co-operation of the people, he said and added that in this vital sphere, the Bharat Sevak Samaj had a great role to play.

He said that he had been deeply impressed by many of the projects and activities which the BSS had undertaken particularly what was being done for children in some places.

He, however, felt that while all these projects and activities deserved to be encouraged, the great task before the country was to increase rapidly its food production.

The BSS, therefore, should concentrate primarily on programmes and projects intended for building up nation-wide collaboration for increasing the food resources of the country.—PTI.

Speed Check Delays Trains

BOMBAY, July 26.

The P. R. O., Central Railway, writes:—

As a result of the recent floods and breaches on the Kalyan Poona Section on account of abnormally heavy rains, extensive repairs have to be carried out to the Permanent Way, in order to rehabilitate it for normal traffic. This work is actively in hand and it is expected that the tracks would be fully consolidated for normal traffic in about two weeks' time.

In the meanwhile, it has become unavoidably necessary, in the interests of safety, to run trains at restricted speeds.

These speed restrictions have increased the overall running time of the trains, and in order to avod inconvenience to the public arising out of late running, it has been decided that the departure time of all mail, express and passenger trains, originating from Poona, and the through suburban trains from Karjat and Khasara for Bombay should be 15 minutes earlier than at present, so as to maintain the present arrival time at Bombay-V.T.

The mail, express and passenger trains from Bombay for Poona will start from V.T. according to the present schedule, but will arrive Poona or Karjat as the case may be, 15 minutes later than the present advertised arrival.

It has also become necessary to make minor adjustments in the schedule of the suburban trains running between Kalyan and Karjat.

The modified timings are available with the station-masters for the information of the public, and are also being published separately in the Press. They will come into force from Monday, July 28.

Andhra Rice In FairPriceShops

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As the stock of Begmi rice, which was being issued from Government godowns has been exhausted, Andhra rice, priced at Rs. 21 per maund for retail sale, will be issued in its place from the authorised fair price shops in Greater Bombay after exhaustion of Begmi rice in the shops.

A cheaper variety of Burma boiled rice will also be available at Rs. 17 per maund.

Basmati rice will continue to be sold as usual.

A card-holder can draw rice in any quality as at present up to the prescribed quantum.

British Relics In Public Places

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An eight-member committee under the chairmanship of the secretary of the Education Department has been set up by the Bombay Government to examine the question of retention of the statues and other relics of the British period in public places.

The other members of the committee are Prof. A K Priyolkar, Director, Marathi Sanshodhak Mandal, Bombay; the Dean, the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay; the Director, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Bombay; Prof. G M Moraes, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Mr. G K Patil, Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle; and the Deputy Secretary, Education Department (secretary).

State Insurance In Bangalore

BANGALORE, July 26.

Over 55,000 workers of 220 factories in Bangalore came under the Employees State Insurance Scheme with its inauguration here today by the Chief Minister, Mr. B. D. Jatti.

For the first time in India, families of the insured persons are also brought within the purview of the scheme and it is estimated that about 150,000 persons in the city would be given medical care under the scheme.

Over 50 doctors will man 26 dispensaries specially established for the workers in different parts of the city.

A temporary 100-bed hospital has also been opened.—PTI.

Home Guards Act For Entire State

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill to extend the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947 to the entire Bombay State has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of July 7.

Simultaneously, the Bill seeks to repeal the Central Provinces and Berar Home Guards Act, 1947 and the Saurashtra Home Guards Ordinance, 1948, obtaining in the Vidarbha and Saurashtra areas.

The Home Guards Organisation does not exist in the Marathwada and Kutch areas.

VINOBA ENTERS 'NAGAR

AHMEDNAGAR, July 26.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave, accompanied by a party of 140 persons, including three foreigners, entered Ahmednagar District at daybreak on Thursday.

He was received by Bombay's Minister for Cooperation, Mr. T. S. Bharde, Mr. K. S Firodia, Chairman, District Bhoodan Committee, Mr. P. M. Patwardhan and others at Kawasan, a village on the banks of the Godavari river, 55 miles from here.

After a 9-mile trek, Acharya Bhave halted at Ghotan village.

Addressing the villagers, Acharya Bhave said that excessive greed and accumulation of wealth led to self-destruction, while distribution of wealth ensured peace and harmony in society.

He therefore, exhorted the people to eschew greed and work for the common good of all in a spirit of sacrifice.

Acharya Bhave, who is on a six-day tour of the district, will visit Shevgaon and Nevasa.

Sweepers' Strike In Raipur

RAIPUR, July 26.

About 630 sweepers of Raipur suddenly went on strike today demanding an immediate five rupee raise in their wages.

The sweepers did not serve any strike notice on the municipal authorities, it was stated.—UPI.

Smuggling Case

Charge Sheet Against 13

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TALEB Haji Hussain and 12 others were charge-sheeted today in the court of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. K. Rege.

One of the accused Mrs. Pushpalata Nensi, a city nurse, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against her.

Besides Taleb, who was described as "brain" behind the "criminal conspiracy to smuggle contraband gold and dispose it off," the other accused are H. Ismail, P. D. Sodha, R. I. Makwa, P. M. Mulla, N. A. Sumera, J. W. Paes, a naval officer Corporals H. P. Bhatt and Bhaskaram of the Indian Air Force, J. V. Mohamed, A. K. S. Makrani, K. Jusab and S. M. Makrani.

Mr. Rege remarked: Having considered arguments advanced by both the sides I am of the view that there is evidence on record which prima facie shows that all accused except P. Nensi were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit offences under Section 167 (81) of Sea Customs Act.

The charge sheet stated that the accused were "parties to criminal conspiracy to acquire possession of and to be concerned in carrying, removing, depositing, harbouring, keeping, concealing, and dealing," with gold, chargeable with duty which had not been paid thereon.

The sections under which they were charged are Sec. 120 B of IPC and 167 (81) of Sea Customs Act. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. A. S. Kably appeared for Miss Nensi who was acquitted.

CLASHES IN KERALA

Continued From Page 1

gas shells to disperse a crowd of students who picketed State Transport buses.

200 ARRESTS

CALICUT: Though today was a weekly holiday for educational institutions, student demonstrations in support of the Alleppey students demand for continuance of boat fare concessions continued in parts of the State.

Over 220 arrests were made in different centres of the State when students interfered with plying of State Transport buses and picketed Government offices.

Calicut reported 126 arrests.

In Trivandurm a third batch of nine students offered "satyagraha" before the Secretariat today.

BHOODAN LEADER'S PLEA

ERNAKULAM: Mr. K. Kelappan, Kerala Bhoodan leader, today appealed to the students to return to their institutions.

He said it was his firm conviction that students should not take part in strikes or party politics.

He condemned the action of the Government in using party workers to break up the strikes and urged the Government and opposition parties to take the initiative to end the students agitation immediately.

SOCIALISTS' APPEAL

HYDERABAD: The Socialist Party today called upon the people of Kerala to rally round the Party in creating an alternative to and force the Kerala Government to accede to the just demands of the students.

The central office of the party in a statement said: "The Socialist Party views with great concern the deteriorating situation in Kerala.

The Congress and the PSP seem to be bent upon utilising this opportunity to create conditions of a civil war.

The Communist Government on the other hand has exposed its thorough lack of proper understanding.

MOVE IN SENATE

TRIVANDRUM: Dr. John Mathai, Vice-Chancellor of the Kerala University refused permission to a member to raise the question of students agitation in the University Senate, as it was not included in the agenda when the newly constituted Senate held its first meeting today.

The member, Mr. C. P. Devassy, sought to draw the attention of the house to the students' agitation and what he called the "repressive measures" taken by the Government against the students.—PTI & UPI.

Kveder Presents Credentials

NEW DELHI, July 26.

Mr. Dusan Kveder, Ambassador-Designate of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, said today that common endeavours had brought India and Yugoslavia—two distant countries—near to each other and "we have, by more than one international document, marked out the path we are determined to follow in making our policy of active peaceful coexistence a reality".

The Ambassador-Designate presented his credentials to President Rajendra Prasad.

Adopt Gandhian Way Of Arbitration

NANDED, July 26.

Bombay's Labour Minister, Mr. Shantilal Shah, who arrived here yesterday, discussed the issue of notice of strike given by the local mill workers with the mills authorities and representatives of the labour unions.

Addressing a public meeting at Old Mondha, he advised the workers to follow the Gandhian way of arbitration, avoid strike and save the country from the consequent loss in production.

He pointed out that the workers of Ahmedabad realised their demands without resorting to strike, whereas those of Bombay, despite a number of strikes, and much sacrifices, could not do so.

KPCC Chief Threatens Agitation

ERNAKULAM, July 26.

Mr. K. A. Damodara Menon, president of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, stated here last night that the Congress along with other non-Communist parties, would actively enter in the field of agitation to take up the cause of the students and the labour in the State from July 30, should the Communist Government fail to bring about a settlement of the issues involved by July 29.

Mr. Menon, who was addressing a largely attended public meeting, demanded of the Government of Kerala to institute a public enquiry into the events and happenings all over the State in the last few days following the students' agitation and the labour "struggles" at Alleppey and Trichur.—PTI.

Glorification Of Red Gains Alleged

ERNAKULAM, July 26.

The Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee today protested against the "introduction in a subtle manner" into the school text books of lessons picturising and praising the efforts of Communist countries for their national reconstruction at the expense of the "great achievements and developing nationalism" in India.

The KPCC by a resolution urged the Kerala Government to remove such lessons from all text books.—PTI.

Harry Warner Dies at 76

BEVERLY HILLS, California, July 26.

Mr. Harry Warner, one of the renowned brothers who helped to establish the film industry, died here last night of a cerebral occlusion. He was 76.

Mr. Warner and his brothers produced the first full-length talking picture and thereby launched a new era in the film industry.

He died at his home after an illness of several months. He retired recently as president of warner Brothers Studios.

Mr. Warner is survived by his brothers Jack and Albert. Mr. Jack Warner succeeded him as president of the Studios and Mr. Albert Warner is a Studio executive.

The brothers were members of a Polish immigrant family and they came to the United States in 1887.—REUTER.

BONN: A Karlsruhe court has confirmed the sentence of four and a half years' imprisonment passed last year on former General Ferdinand Schoerner for ordering the summary execution of a German soldier during the last war.

Ike's Icy Note

Continued From Page 1

short and to the point. It is expected to welcome Mr. Kruschev's acceptance of Mr. Macmillan's idea and suggest further negotiations.

American's delaying tactics are said to be due to Mr. Dulles thinking if the West rushed to summit, the world would think that Mr. Kruschev was right about the danger of war in West Asia.

The hand of Dulles is seen in Mr. Eisenhow'er letter especially where it quotes Stalin in justification of American intervention.

The UPI-AFP, Reuter and Nafen adds:

BRAZIL'S VIEW

WASHINGTON: President Eisenhower said today that he fully agreed with the views of Brazilian President Juscelino Kubitschek that Latin America should be represented at any summit conference on West Asia.

Mr. Eisenhower who was replying to a letter sent him by Mr Kubitschek this week, welcomed the Brazilian President's support of the principle of holding such a summit meeting within the framework of the United Nations.

MOSCOW: Moscow Radio broadcast without commentary today a condensed version of President Eisenhower's latest reply to Soviet Premier Nikita Kruschev's proposal.

INDIA'S INCLUSION

NEW DELHI: The United Kingdom has supported India's inclusion in the proposed summit talks in New York within the framework of the Security Council, say reliable sources here.

This view is understood to have been communicated to New Delhi.

Mr. Macmillan is known to be in constant touch with Mr. Nehru on the summit talks question. A number of messages from Mr. Macmillan are understood to have been handed over to the External Affairs Ministry during the current period of crisis in West Asia.

ENVOY'S TALKS

Mr. Halim Abu-Izzeddin, the Lebanese Minister here, had an interview with Mr. Atal, Joint Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, at his request, it is learned.

The latest situation in Beirut is reported to have been discussed at the meeting.

Meanwhile, reports appearing in Beirut newspapers regarding the Lebanese Government's decision to sever relations with the United Nations Observer Group are not given much credence here.

DAWN REPORT

KARACHI: Britain and the United States "are being pressed by three Muslim members—Pakistan, Iran and Turkey—of the Baghdad Pact for their inclusion in the proposed summit talks Dawn reported today.

The paper added: "It is pointed out that the three Muslim Baghdad Pact Powers have more claim to be represented at the proposed summit meeting than Bharat whose inclusion in the talks has been insisted upon by the Soviet Prime Minister Mr. Kruschev."

The local news agency "Pakistan Press Association" said, the three Powers "are sending separate but identical communications to President Eisenhower protesting against the inclusion of the Bharat Prime Minister Mr. Nehru in the summit talks."

U.N. TALKS

UNITED NATIONS: Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, the United Nations Secretary-General, conferred with three members of the Security Council, Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, Dr. Koto Matsudaira of Japan and Dr. Jorge Illueca of Panama last night.

Also present was Mr. Arthur Lall, Indian permanent representative.

The permanent Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, also conferred with Mr. Hammarskjoeld.

Some sources said they expect the 11-nation Council to meet on Wednesday or Thursday at the permanent representatives level regarding a summit meeting.

Country Must Be Alert, Says Menon

CALCUTTA, July 26.

MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON, Defence Minister, said here today that it was India's "supreme desire and overwhelming passion" to maintain friendly relations with "our immediate neighbour," but unfortunately it had not been possible so far.

He said that wedded as India was to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, she would not set her foot on foreign soil, except for the purposes of peace, as in Korea and Indo-China, but if the country's sovereignty was violated, "that would not be tolerated."

Mr. Menon was addressing a meeting of ordnance workers at Ishapore, about twenty miles from Calcutta.

"We shall not interfere with the affairs of other people nor shall we allow others to interfere with our affairs."

He said he was sure that for maintaining the dignity and safety of the nation "every man and woman, irrespective of their political affiliations — whether they are in the field or factories — will respond."

Mr. Menon said that India had a long frontier with a country, with which her relations were not very friendly.

It was, therefore, essential to keep strict vigilance.

Due to the necessities of defence, said Mr. Menon, India had to incur more expenditure during the past few years.

The production of defence material had to be maintained to meet any emergency.

He told ordnance workers that the Government would allow their legitimate trade union activities out nothing should be done to impair the progress of essential production.

All disputes between the government and the employees organisation should be settled by negotiations and conciliation.—PTI.

Radioactive Rain Causes Burn Injuries

MEXICO CITY, July 26.

A large number of people suffered burns as a result of radioactive rains which fell in the Neva Rosita region, in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, according to unconfirmed reports reaching here today.

Local Public Health authorities were understood to be investigating these reports.

The radioactive rains were said to be the result of nuclear test explosions carried out by the Americans this summer in the Nevada desert. UPI-AFP.

League Chief's Stand Is Assailed

LAHORE, July 26.

Mr. Abdul Aziz vice-president of the Kisan Mazdoor Opposition Party of "Azad Kashmir," has criticised the Muslim League chief, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan's condemnation of Pakistan Government's policy of preventing violation of the Kashmir cease-fire line and his demand for drastic action against India to solve the Kashmir dispute.

In a statement, Mr. Abdul Aziz said that when Muslim League held unbridled power in Pakistan till September 1956 it made life of the people of Azad Kashmir miserable by imposing one unrepresentative Government after another on the Pakistani-occupied territory and never bothered about demanding elections in the area.

This attitude of the League he said, had not changed and as long as it persisted, no Kashmiri could be enticed by tall talk and rosy promises of the League leaders.

New L.I.C. Sub-Office At Surendranagar

SURENDRANAGAR, (Zalawad District), July 26.

Bombay's Revenue Minister, Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, declared open a sub-office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India here, on Thursday.

Already, there are four sub-offices of the Corporation in Rajkot Division—one each at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Junagadh. Besides one more sub-office is to be opened at Bhuj shortly.

Addressing the students of the M. P. Shah College on the same day, the Revenue Minister explained the significance of national plan loans and savings schemes in the context of India's growing developmental activity. He advised them to spend less and save more.

Later, the Minister laid the foundation stone of a Harijan housing colony at Wadhwan.

M. P. Loan Is Oversubscribed

BHOPAL, July 26.

The Rs. two-crore Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, which closed within three hours of opening, was oversubscribed by Rs. one crore and ten lakhs, according to information received here from the Reserve Bank of India.

The loan was opened on July 15 for financing development schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan. —PTI.

TEHERAN: A spokesman for the Iranian Royal Court denied that the Shah of Iran had chosen 18-year-old Lilly Mythra Fassah as his new Queen.

Facilities For Women's Education

WARDHA, July 26.

Mr. V. P. Naik, Bombay's Minister for Agriculture, said here yesterday that it was the duty of every individual to render social service in one form or another in some field of human activity.

Declaring open the new building of the Government Girls' High School here, the Minister referred to the lack of facilities for women's education in the pre-independence period.

India's Constitution, he said, afforded equal opportunities to every one to work for his or her own welfare and that of the country.

The Five-Year Plan, too, he added aimed at the prosperity of the nation as a whole.

Earlier, Mr. D. L. Sharma, Officer on Special Duty, Education Department, stated that the construction of the building was undertaken by the former Madhya Pradesh Government and completed by the present Bombay Government at a cost of Rs. 5,96,000.

Car Runs Over Boy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Venkappa Bhumayya (12) was run over and killed by a car, BYH 2604, while crossing Fergusson Road opposite Poonawalla Chawl, this afternoon.

The car was proceeding along the road from Worli Naka to Lower Parel.

Narsingh Ramrao, the driver, was arrested.

Supreme Court In New Building

NEW DELHI, July 26.

The Supreme Court will start work in its new building on Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi, from Monday, August 3, 1958.

Meanwhile, the Chief Justice has directed that the offices of the Court, including the filing counter, should start functioning in the new premises from Tuesday, July 29, 1958.

LondonMoveForU.N. Solution For Cyprus

LONDON, July 26.

THE CYPRUS CONCILIATION COMMITTEE TODAY CALLED ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT "THE DISASTROUS SITUATION IN CYPRUS" TO THE UNITED NATIONS, CLAIMING THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT NOW ABLE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM ALONE.

The All-Party, but predominantly Labour Committee includes Mr. Clement Davies—Liberal—(chairman), Sir Robert Boothby, Conservative, and Earl Attlee, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones and other Labour politicians.

In a statement, the committee said "The Government in placing the problem before the Security Council should agree to co-operate in whatever steps the United Nations decides to take to halt communal violence and move towards a political settlement."

It said there had been a complete collapse of confidence by both communities in the British Government and in each other.

The Committee added: "Repressive measures such as mass arrests, press censorship, protracted curfews and the reintroduction of detention without trial reflect a breakdown of normal government which places intolerable burdens on British troops and brings acute burdens to the people of the island."

The Committee said, it believed the return to Cyprus of Archbishop Makarios, leader of the Greek Cypriot Union with Greece movement, "who has pleaded for a cessation of violence," would be a stabilising factor.—Reuter.

Makarios Hits TurkishExcesses

ATHENS, July 26.

Reliable sources indicated that the Cypriot Ethanarchy during yesterday's conference of its members residing in Athens decided to address all foreign governments with a written denunciation of "Turkish excesses" in Cyprus and "Anglo-Turkish collusion" at the expense of Greek Cypriots.

The conference was held under the chairmanship of Archbishop Makarios.

The sources added that the Ethanarchy decided to issue immediately a black book concerning "all crimes committed against the Greek population in the island."—UPI-AFP.

T. R. Rajkumari in "SUHAAG"

GORGEOUS MUSIC IN 'PHAGUN'

BIBHUTI MITRA'S "PHAGUN", the delightful romantic musical which opened last week at Naaz and other city theatres, races across the country and back, non-stop in its laughs, and taking many detours into romance.

A Chronicle Review

"Phagun" is the story of a forbidden love in which a gypsy and a gent love and live together as if there was no other world but their own.

Zamindar's son Bijon and Gypsy Chieftain's daughter Banani defy all social conventions to build up their dream.

Bijon faces the wrath of his father and leaves his home, and he stays with the gypsies incognito Banani and Bijon both play and dance, which brings in some money for the gypsies.

This happiness fades out as Bijon is found out. There is a fight, Bijon escapes. He meets with an accident, falls from a cliff and loses his memory.

But he is picked up by a fabulous Princess who, taking advantage of his loss of memory, plans to marry him. But here comes Banani. The Princess plans to trap her in the claws of death. But Love triumphs. Bijon and Banani join in the dance of life.

*

B. Mitra's direction is focussed on the dance of life. Love and romance bring the springtime into life. It is this emotion which makes a man sing a song. Logic and realism do not come in the way. So with this rhythm of life "Phagun" throbs.

O. P. Nayyar's soul-stirring music makes "Phagun" one of the best musicals ever produced. There are eleven songs in all.

"Piya Piya," "Main Soya," "Pardesi Mera Dil Leygaya", "Ruthke Matjana," "Bigadi Banade" fill the theatre with unforgettable music.

O. P. has changed his style. The melody, the structure, the touch are all Bharatiya. "Phagun" has become O. P.'s great album of music.

Qamar Jalalabadi has written the songs.

Madhubala and Bharat Bhushan are cast as the eternal lovers. They build their love-nest with song and dance. Kammo contributes much to making the film one of the season's gayest festivals.

Jeewan is there, with his oft-repeated sentence "Dhatura Khake." Nishi, Cuckoo, Dhumal, Mahmood, Murad, Badriprasad comprise the remaining cast.

"PHAGUN" HAS NO PRETENTIONS OTHER THAN TO STRAIGHT ENTERTAINMENT. LOVELY MUSIC BY O. P. DOMINATES EVERY SCENE. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PURE ENTERTAINMENT THIS PICTURE IS A GOOD ONE.

— M. V. P.

Around The Studios

Ameeta For Asha

OWING to her indifferent health Asha Kumari is not in a position to report for shooting for Prakash Pictures and Director Vijay Bhatt's "Gunj Uthi Shehnai." As she did not desire to leave her dancing career as more time would have to be devoted to attending the shooting, it was by mutual consent agreed that her role be assigned to some other artiste.

Ameeta will play the role. Shooting of scenes starring her has already started.

To Induce Mood

C. P. DIXIT, Director of Mehtab Films' "Kabhi Andhera Kabhi Ujala" had to have recourse to a novel method of bringing his stars to the right pitch of emotion on the sets.

"Kabhi Andhera Kabhi Ujala" a story full of suspense, melodrama, tender love and violent passions, demanded frequent changes of expression from its artistes Kishore, Nutan, Shekhar, Chitra and others including Ratti — a sensational new discovery.

Dixit brought a record-player and a few selected records which were kept at hand to facilitate the changeover of moods.

Without the knowledge of the star and in accordance with the sequences to be shot, records with appropriate music would be played in an adjoining dressing room.

For example, when Kishore had to do a highly moving and dramatic sequence, a Beethoven was played; and when Nutan had to do a mad, merry Bhangra — the piece-de-resistance of the film — some loud rock 'n' roll music was put on.

'Dil Apna Preet Parai'

PRODUCER KAMAL AMROHI whose shining creation "Mahal" and screenplay and dialogues in "Pukar" and "Jailor" will ever remain green in the memory of film industry, has launched his latest production "Dil Apna Preet Parai" and is now going ahead with its shooting at a galloping pace at Modern Studios, Bombay.

Starring Meena Kumari, the picture brings to the screen a spell-binding story, with a starring and powerful climax.

Bharat Bhushan and Music Director O. P. Nayyar at the premiere of "PHAGUN".

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REDEEM OLD DEBT

AT no time in the history of mankind is the need for the effective implementation of the UNESCO's major project for the mutual appreciation of the Eastern and Western cultural values more essential or imperative than at present.

With developing troubles and tension, particularly in West Asia, continuing lack of mutual appreciation of, and respect for the different cultures might well intensify the polarisation of the globe and increase the threat of destruction on an unprecedented scale.

The various suggestions made by the Indian National Advisory Committee at its recent meeting for the implementation of UNESCO's programmes and projects in this connection deserve timely attention and action.

★

ONE of the major impediments, however, in undertaking this task effectively and efficiently in Asian countries is the lack of resources and the plea made in India for a substantial increase in funds reflects a common difficulty which afflicts most of the region.

But in view of the fact that most of the Asian countries have for long borne the white man's burden, and in view of the larger resources which Western countries command, the obligation to share a major portion of this responsibility by the western countries is eminently justified and practical.

For it must be remembered that with muskets and money many European nations have forced on other cultures things that these cultures could neither reject nor assimilate, so that without the coherence of their old way of life, such people have often lost direction and self-dependence.

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If, therefore, the Western countries now help the resurgent Asian and African countries to revive the lost values of their cultures and foster them sedulously, they will have partly retrieved a blemish and redeemed an old debt to the people of these regions.

Equally important as the need for adequate financial help from the Western countries is the necessity to encourage the right means and methods for developing a mutual appreciation of cultural values between Eastern and Western countries.

For culture has to be understood and appreciated in its widest possible concept, since it consists, simply, as it has been well said, in all the inventions and all the conventions ever made by humanity and is, in essence, what it takes to be human.

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If Western countries are merely interested in the insidious encouragement of their own ways of life in the Eastern countries and in bolstering up their own traditions and cultures, they will have only wasted their efforts and their money.

The Indian National Advisory Committee is therefore justified in feeling that the question of encouraging cultural values should be left to the different countries or regions, so that they can suggest what is best in their cultures.

Eastern countries are tending to be increasingly sensitive to the impact or incursion of foreign cultures and it is in the interests of the Western countries that they should respect this sentiment and readjust their approach accordingly.

Witch-Doctor's Potions In Modern Medicine

TODAY'S medical research workers are looking at the century-old remedies of magic and folklore with pleased and interested eyes.

By George Maun

They are finding sound medical practices in some of grandma's herb concoctions. And many of the potions used by savage witch-doctors are now being recognised to have a scientific reason for their use.

As a result there is a spurt of extensive research the world over in remedies obtained from plants.

Take the drug khellin, for example, obtained from a relative of the hemlock, khella.

For untold centuries people around the eastern Mediterranean have been dosing themselves with the plant as a remedy against kidney colic—spasms of the urinary tract.

A team of research scientists at King Faud I University in Cairo wondered if khellin could not have other uses in medicine. In the laboratory, they found the drug tended to relax muscles.

For Asthma

That gave them an idea.

They tried the drug on victim of asthma, with congested, taut lungs. Given by mouth or injection, it worked amazingly well on 150 patients.

It was not as fast in action as epinephrine or ephedrine (given to the West by China), commonly-used asthma remedies, but the results lasted as long as 24 hours.

Furthermore, it did not raise the patients' blood pressure, and it did relieve stubborn cases of asthma that had resisted other drugs.

In addition, it also relaxed and dilated the blood vessels in the heart, thus helping patients suffering from the pangs of angina.

The Lowly Onion

Scientific experiments have shown there may be a good deal of truth in legends about the onion.

Chew a raw onion for 15 minute and the germs in your mouth curl up their toes and die.

Mash a raw onion into a paste, and it will give off germ-killing fumes for almost 15 minutes.

During the war, Russian doctors tried treating infected wounds with onion fumes.

ALTHOUGH THEY WERE HANDICAPPED BY A LACK OF ONIONS, THEY SHOWED CONCLUSIVELY THAT SUCH TREATMENT CLEARED OUT THE INFECTION AND CAUSED THE PUSTULOUS AREAS TO BE REPLACED BY CLEAN PINK FLESH.

Other tests have shown that both onion and garlic fumes will definitely kill staphylococcus, typhus and other bacteria.

Aware of this, a U.S. chemist, Edward F. Kohman, tried to find out what it was in the onion that killed bacteria.

He settled on thioaldephyde, which is a chemical cousin of the germ-killer formaldehyde.

Preliminary experiments indicate that it exists only in a raw cut onion and is destroyed in cooking.

Further investigation of onions, Kohman thinks, should be done by chemists, rather than by botanists, and the basic chemicals should be ferreted out and synthesised.

Incidentally, scientists have found other vegetables are almost as good germ-killers as onion and garlic. Horseradish, peppers and radishes come next, and are almost as hard on germs as they are on the stomach.

In the Calabar bean science has reached back into the secrets of the savage and superstitious jungle.

In its African home, the Calabar bean is a dreaded test for criminals suspected of witchcraft.

Shrinks Tissue

The suspect eats the bean which makes his blood vessels dilate greatly. He starts to sweat and ordinarily dies in great agony.

A research team from the Warner Institute of Therapeutic Research introduced the bean to the American Chemical Society.

They took the Calabar bean apart chemically.

From its main element, physostigmine, they built up a new series of compounds with important medical potentialities.

These drugs aid the working of the body's parasympathetic nervous system.

This is the automatic system of control which regulates the action of the stomach, regulates the heart beat, dilates the eye—all without an individual being made aware of what is happening.

By stimulating the parasympathetic nervous system with the 50-odd drugs the team has developed, they hope to foretell many of the unpleasant digestive complications that follow operations.

Not so long ago, Dr. Wilbur Ferguson came out of the jungles of the Ecuador bringing with him a bottleful of the strange chemical solution that Jivaro Indians use for shrinking the heads of their enemies.

The exact formula used has not yet been uncovered but Dr. Ferguson says:

"My research has shown that this powerful solution not only shrinks tissues to desired dimensions, but also reduces cartilaginous tissue which medicine says cannot be done."

The obvious question in some scientific minds is, "If this solution shrinks tissue, could it be used to shrink the wild-growing cells of cancer?"

The most widely used drug to come out of South America recently is curare.

It was first discovered as a deadly poison the Indians smeared on their arrows.

Curare acts by paralysing the breathing muscles. Mild doses merely relax the muscles of the body.

Therefore, the drug is definitely valuable in those diseases where the muscles become rigid and tense.

PATIENTS RACKED BY THE RIGID MUSCLE SPASMS OF LOCKJAW HAVE BEEN DRAMATICALLY RELIEVED BY DOSES OF CURARE.

Although it is no cure for the baffling disease of arthritis, it relaxes these muscles and makes the patient feel better.

In addition, it has cured stubborn cases of backache overnight.

Curare also works effectively in cases of infantile paralysis, after the acute stage is past.

And it has also turned up in the treatment of mental diseases. In shock treatment, the patient's body is often thrown into spasms which can be so severe as to break bones.

By giving the patient curare before the shock treatment begins, the spasms lose their violence and the danger of injury is lessened.

Curare works hand in hand with anaesthetics in making operations safer. It is particularly valuable in relaxing the muscles in the chest and abdomen.

That means the anaesthetist can go easy with his sleep-producing drugs, thus lessening the danger to the patient and cutting down on post-operative shock.

Twilight Sleep

China is another source of new drugs it has already given Western medicine the drug ephedrine, useful in treating asthma, hay fever and colds.

In its original plant form of ma huang it had been used in China for centuries.

It is said that Chinese produce a anti-malaria drug from an evergreen shrub, which is more effective than quinine.

Australia is also yielding interesting avenues of research.

The Australian "witch-doctors" have stumbled on some drugs which may be valuable in scientific medicine.

ONE OF THEM, PITURI, PRODUCES AN EFFECT SOMETHING LIKE TWILIGHT SLEEP.

The Australian Government is currently surveying native drug resources.

One plant produces a resin that seems to slow down the growth of tumours. And still another drug being tested cures warts and ulcers.

The pioneers used the bark, leaves and berries of smooth-leaved Sumac to bring fevers under control.

The wild parsnip, used by both the Red Indian tribes and early settlers, has been found to contain a drug which controls valley fever, and it may also have potentialities in treating pneumonia and meningitis.

'Don't you EVER smile? I'm sick and tired of looking at your miserable face every morning."

ON DUTY BOUND

By Chagas

THE grey clouds burst out in anger on the approach of twilight as we pulled up at the Grand Hotel after a successful passage with the Customs at Majali.

Not that we had done anything, strictly speaking, which would shame our grandchildren or had deprived the Indian Government of much duty.

Yet, there it was, a few cigars, some cigarettes and, who knows, perhaps a trifle more than a dozen Cadbury chocolates. We won't mention three ties from Nova Goa Casa Moderna, and some other items which had slipped into the suitcase and out of memory.

"A lemon," we said, as we thought of Scotch that was fizzing on the other side of the border.

"Rainy night," said the hotel boy.

"Ah, good evening, sir," said a voice to our left. "I hope you have had a nice journey?"

"Splendid," we replied. "Perhaps you will join us."

The tall, suave, smiling gentleman in the uniform of the Indian Government Customs official nodded agreeably. "Don't mind if I do," he said.

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"Funny thing, rain," he continued reflectively." It gives people ideas."

"Does it indeed?" We took a sip." What kind of ideas, for example?

"Well, it sometimes makes me wonder," said the Customs man. "But do you know that people travelling from Goa are more forgetful when they are caught in the rain? They just don't remember what they have brought with them from the other side of the border. Happens time and again."

"Matter of fact, my seven prosecutions in the past few days, all had their beginnings in the rain. Do you know there was one gentleman who said he was a non-smoker, and when I turned over his pyjamas, why they were—two hundred Havenas.

"He was a bit silly," went on the Indian Government Customs man. "He should never have taken his hands out of his pockets. I'd never have seen the nicotine stains on his fingers and probably would never have opened his bags."

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"There is nothing that escapes your curiosity. To what do you attribute your success in spotting smugglers?" we asked.

He waved his hand deprecatingly.

"Oh, we are not as good as all that, "he said. "And we don't always want to catch you. But whether we do or not, the chances are that we have a pretty good idea. You see, as a rule the amateur smuggler gives himself away—he changes his stride. He acts a little larger than that what comes naturally to him.

"The very first thing the amateur smuggler does when he passes through, is generously offer his luggage for examination. The very next thing he does is rattle off the fact that he has fifty cigarettes, a scent bottle and a head scarf for his sweetheart."

"Oh," we said, "but he is entitled to that."

"A mistake," said the Customs officer. "Nobody is entitled to deprive the Indian Government by so much as the duty on a single cigarette or a square inch of silk."

"But——"

"I know," he said, "by the authority vested in the Indian Government Customs Commissioner, we allow, always subject to our right to withdraw permission, modest quantity of dutiable articles to be taken into the country. But this is not the citizen's right, it is, if you like, by the Indian Governments grace and favour."

"We could charge you for every dutiable item bought abroad, from shaving lotion to a handkerchief. Make you pay through the nose so to speak."

We laughed politely.

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"We could also ask you to step inside and undress. We might take the wings of your car, if you have brought one, empty the petrol tank, remove the upholstery and unscrew the door panels."

"Indeed you might," we exclaimed, "and you'd spend all night putting it right again if you found nothing."

The Customs officer shook his head benignly. "I'm afraid not," he said. "We have no responsibility for putting anything together again. Humpty—dumpty has to do it himself."

★

We changed the subject.

"You probably have your work cut out examining the things that women bring back. If they insist that the dress is an old frock from India, how can you prove it isn't."

"That's one of our easier problems. The fibre tells us how long it has been worn and the style gives it away.

"Oh, yes," he said, noting our look of surprise, "we are great readers of the fashion magazines. Now, I can tell you that your suit wasn't made in India."

We were alarmed. "Don't worry," he said. "I can see that it is seven or eight years old and the material comes from France. Look at that double-breast coat. Right?"

"Right," we said.

★

"Oh, there are a few little dodges that they keep trying on—the changed label; the little ring that's had a diamond put in the Indian setting in Goa in place of the aquamarine; the wrist watch that went out gilt and came back twenty-two carat gold, the case having been changed.

"They do funny things with cameras, too. You buy an old camera, take it across and fit it with the best lenses and then bring it back as an India-bought camera. Saves a pretty rupee in Sales Tax if you get away with it."

"Does a cheerful remark help?" we asked.

"It wouldn't hurt," said the Customs man, "and, come to that, it wouldn't help. It's not usual to find a duty-dodger who is not quite cheerful about it. In my experience, the duty-dodgers talk a lot, specially when they come in pairs."

"Would a duty-dodger have a better chance if she were a pretty girl?"

"Not much better," he said. "You see it's the glamour puss and the nice old lady who never know that it wasn't allowed."

★

"You don't have any weakness then?"

"Now, that would be saying too much." said the Customs man. "Perhaps, there is one small opening. You see, we're suckers for the honest citizen. It works like this: 'Anything to declare Sir?' The man fumbles for his wallet. 'Why, yes,' he says, 'I have brought a bottle of Chenole and twenty-five cigarettes. What would be the duty?" More likely than not, he has three bottles of Chenole and two hundred cigarettes."

"How do you make your big hauls?" we asked. "Those headlines, such as "CUSTOMS AT MAJALI SEIZE THREE HUNDRED TOLAS OF GOLD?"

"Informers get a percentage of all Customs seizures based on their information. There will always be a tell tale if it's worth somebody's while. The bigger the operation, the more people know about it."

★

"Do you ever miss anything?" we asked.

"Why, yes," said the Customs man, I suppose we do. After all, we're almost human Now, say I wanted to bring in a suit piece or a box of cigars, what would I do?"

We said we had no idea.

"I'd choose the right time—when men are waiting to get off the job and pressure is high—with kind-hearted Customs officers hurrying to pass the women and children."

He rubbed his hands together briskly. "Cheerio," he said, "have to be up early tomorrow. Court case. A talkative college student with some presents for his sister."

COLOUR BAR MUST GO FROM SPORT WORLD

By Fenner Brockway

ONE of the finest things about athletics and sport is its international spirit.

I watched on TV the final of the football World Championship between Brazil and Sweden.

It was not only superb football (our British teams have far to climb); it was grand sportsmanship.

When a technical foul occurred, the guilty player immediately apologised and shook hands with the opposing player.

When a Brazilian was injured, the Swedish players were as solicitous as his team-mates.

This doesn't always happen. It doesn't always happen in our League games within Britain. There have been ugly international encounters.

But, broadly, athletics and sport recognise no differences of nationality or ideology.

The Declaration of the Olympic Games affirms the principle of no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, or religion.

One Exception

If you had visited the camp of the Empire and Commonwealth Games at Cardiff which started last week, you would have found this international spirit inspiringly expressed.

Britisher and African, Australian, and Indian lived and mingled together in equal comradeship.

There is only one exception to this practice.

There is only one exception in the world.

The recognised South African sports and athletic associations admit no person to their teams who has a spot of coloured blood.

The South African team of athletes at Cardiff excluded Africans and Indians who lived in their territory. I do not regret their coming.

They competed against Africans and Indians. They associated with them in the athletes' camp. The experience should be humanising.

Apartheid

But the wrong done to the Africans and Indians in South Africa remains.

They are the majority of the population.

They love sport and athletics and, when they have the opportunity, are good at it.

They are not admitted to the White Clubs, so they form their own.

These are large and thriving bodies, especially in football.

The clubs started by the Africans and Indians have no race bar. Whites may join. But they don't.

A great many athletes and sportsmen feel that national teams who do not accept the Olympic Games principle of no-race-bar should not be recognised internationally.

They will shortly be making their view known publicly.

Many sportsmen would have liked to see the Committee of the Cardiff Games insist on no race-discrimination in the competing teams.

At Stake

After all, there are far more "coloured" persons in the Commonwealth (not to mention the Empire) than there are whites

The Committee, when approached, explained their difficulty.

They say they must accept the teams recognised by the various international federations in sport and athletics.

All these federations, except the Table Tennis International, accept the exclusively white associations in South Africa as their affiliates.

I salute the International Table Tennis Federation.

They decline to recognise any national body which imposes a race bar.

They have disaffiliated the exclusively white Table Tennis Association in South Africa and accepted the association to which African and Asian players belong, because its constitution permits membership irrespective of race.

Many sportsmen and athletes think that the time has come for all international federations to insist that their affiliated bodies should abide by the Declaration of the Olympic Games.

A great principle of sportsmanship is at stake.

New Move

An influentially backed committee—sponsored by men and women distinguished in all spheres of life, as well as sport—has been formed to secure the universal adoption of the Olympic Games principle.

They held their inaugural public meeting in Cory Hall, Cardiff, on July 12; but this meeting was only the beginning of the campaign.

Members of all the sports and athletic associations in Britain are planning action to get these bodies to raise the issue in their respective international federations.

In many other countries—European, Asian, African, and Caribbean—the issue is being raised.

The campaign will continue from sportsmen themselves until the ban is lifted.

At the celebration of the Tagore anniversary in New York, Miss Jaya Pande and Mrs. Madhura Krishnaswami gave a rendering of the patriotic song "Vande Mataram". The woman 'Tabla' player proved a novelty on the stage.

Ex-Typist Is Queen Of African Village

SEROWE, Bechuanaland.

THIRTY-four-year-old Ruth Khama, former London typist who caused a constitutional crisis 10 years ago when she married Seretse Khama, chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, has given birth to twin boys—her third and fourth children—in a part of the world where mixed marriages are frowned upon more than elsewhere.

By J. K. Chilwell

In South Africa, mixed marriages are illegal. In Rhodesia they are discouraged. In Bechuanaland, British Protectorate wedged between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, Ruth has come to be accepted as the "queen" of the Bamangwato.

Yet she and her husband are, legally, only private citizens.

Seretse was deposed as chief by the British Government during the uproar among both whites and blacks following his marriage to a white women.

The blacks were incensed that he should marry "outside the tribe," though Seretse subsequently won their approval at a "Kgotla" (meeting of the nation).

In Exile

In an attempt to solve the frictions, the British Government banished Seretse and Ruth from Bechuanaland in 1950 and they spent five years in Britain while passions simmered down.

Today, they are back in Serowe, "capital" of Bechuanaland, but only because Seretse has renounced for ever his claim to the chieftainship.

Ruth gave birth to her first child, Jacqueline, in Serowe eight years ago. Her second, a son, Ian, was born in Britain during their exile. He is now five.

Serowe is a village of mud huts, occasionally terrorised by marauding lions.

It is hot and humid and the huts are grouped behind stockades in family units. Baboons roam the countryside and the few roads are mainly dust-tracks. Serowe is 55 miles from the nearest railway and communication is mostly by ox-wagon.

There are no newspapers, cinemas or restaurants.

Tibal dancing is the main form of relaxation.

Yet in Serowe, Ruth has settled down in a painted bungalow with kerosene refrigerator and tasteful furniture.

Tit For Tat

Tall, slim, attractive and always well-dressed, Ruth is quite indifferent to Serowe's small European circle. Most of them are South Africans, who disapprove of her marriage and snub her children as half-breeds.

THEY IGNORED HER WHEN SHE RETURNED FROM HER EXILE THREE YEARS AGO. SO TODAY SHE IN TURN IGNORES THEM.

But among the Bamangwato she is revered. Every tribesman bows low when she passes. Every woman shows her respect.

Ruth is, as she says, "so happy, ever so happy."

When Lokamanya Threatened To Kidnap Mahatma

B. G. TILAK

By Dr. N. B. Khare

THE great Hindu epic, the Mahabharata, emphatically points out that no progress or elevation to a higher status is possible without there being generated dissatisfaction about the existing status leading to unrest.

The independence attained by India is in a great measure the result of the dissatisfaction and unrest against the British rule, generated by Tilak.

Hostile Britishers like Sir Valentine Chirol have therefore shown great forethought in describing Tilak as the 'Father of Indian Unrest.

Among the stars on the Indian political firmament, Tilak alone got this proud and unique distinction.

REPRESSION

Inspite of the inhuman and ruthless repression indulged in by the British after the War of Independence of 1857, within twenty years, another small rebellion broke out in Maharashtra with the declared object of establishing a people's republic.

Its leader Wasudeo Balwant Phadke was captured and imprisoned in Aden, where he ended his days.

This showed that even monstrous repression failed to destroy the ideal of freedom.

Mr. Hume who was the collector of Etawah in U.P. at the time of the so-called Sepoy Mutiny, had to undergo great hardships and insults to save his life.

HE HAD TO FLEE TO A PLACE OF SAFETY DISGUISED AS A PURDAH-WOMAN.

This must have created a great impression upon his mind and set him thinking furiously.

He took counsel with other high-placed Britishers like Dufferin and Wedderburn, and they decided that an organisation for peaceful agitation by Indians must be established to act as a safety valve and to wean them away from violent methods.

Thus the Indian National Congress was born in 1885, the accoucheurs being the Britishers.

It was natural therefore, for the Congress to be a loyalist organisation in its early years.

ON THE SCENE

Tilak completed his education about this time i.e. about 1881-82, and as a young man entered the political arena.

He was not an accidental or indifferent politician like some others. He was one of the few to brush aside the idea of career for self, and to decide to serve the country as a public man.

With this end in view, he started an educational institution which is flourishing today as Ferguson College; and for political education of the people, he started his weekly journal "Kesari" in Marathi which has rendered yeoman's service in the freedom fight, and which is even now vigorously serving the cause of democracy as a tri-weekly.

The British were shrewd enough to create an impression that they would hand over the administration of India to the Indians and quit the country as soon as the Indians became fit for swaraj.

The gullible and credulous Liberals or Moderates who controlled the Congress in its early years had full faith in the sincerity of the British.

They believed that a benign Providence had brought the British to India to rule over them and make them fit for Swaraj.

This attitude of the Liberals towards the British Government has been aptly described by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his Autobiography as that of a faithful shepherdess, who said that she was free from one fear—she would not be ravished as she was so willing.

NEAT EXPOSURE

This was the hopeless situation, and Tilak was one of the pioneers to expose it.

He convinced the people of India by his propaganda that the condition of fitness for Swaraj for enslaved people, laid down by those who had enslaved them, was absurd and hypocritical.

He gave the clarron call to the nation "Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it."

Soon after this in 1907 it was decided by the Nagpur public to elect Tilak as the President of the Congress session to be held there.

The Liberals were afraid of the Congress passing into the hands of the extremists like Tilak and his followers like Dr Munje.

They pulled the strings and took the session to Surat, the stronghold of the Liberals of Gujarat and Dr. Rashbihari Bose was elected to preside over it.

Tilak attended this session along with his friends from Maharashtra. While Tilak was addressing the gathering, he was peremptorily asked to sit down, but he refused to do so.

CHAIRS AND SHOES WERE HURLED AT THE PLATFORM AND THE SESSION ENDED IN A FIASCO.

The British Government which did not like the idea of Tilak capturing the Congress and changing its pro-British policy prosecuted Tilak for sedition and sentenced him to 6 years imprisonment in Mandalay Jail in Burma.

Although Tilak was declared guilty by the judge and the jury, he proclaimed in the open court that he was innocent and added that the "Power which controlled the destiny of nations perhaps had ordained that his sufferings would help the cause for which he was fighting."

After the attainment of independence, these memorable and inspiring words of Tilak have been engraved on the wall of the court where they were uttered.

Tilak's equanimity and presence of mind were marvellous, because immediately after the sentence was pronounced and he was being carried away in a train, he was found sound asleep.

RARE SCHOLAR

Tilak was a great scholar and in Mandalay Jail he wrote his famous book Geeta Rahasya which is the quintessence of religion, philosophy, metaphysics and science.

Before this, he also wrote in English his two famous books, "Orion" and "Arctic Home In the Vedas."

This showed that he was a great Sanskrit scholar and well versed in the Vedic lore.

He was also fond of astronomy, and brought out a reformed calendar. He was equally proficient in mathematics.

He used to say that if the country were independent, he would have been content to work as a professor in some college.

He was so unassuming without greed for political power.

To enable people to meet together and promote discipline, he started the practice of worshipping Lord Ganesh in congregation.

He also started the celebration of the birthday of the great Shivaji to inspire people with patriotic ideas and remove the inferiority complex, seduously fostered by the British.

GANDHI STORY

Tilak was released in 1914, and he captured the Congress from the hands of the moderates.

The last Congress session he attended was at Amritsar in 1919.

Discussion was going on in the subjects committee on the attitude to be adopted towards the political reforms then proposed.

There was a difference of opinion between Gandhi and Tilak. Tilak was so emphatic in the expression of his views, that addressing Gandhi the said "Mr. Gandhi, I have tried to persuade you and to convince you, but I have failed. Now I will seduce you or kidnap you."

I remember the words to this effect, because I was present at this session.

The death of Tilak in 1920 was the greatest misfortune which befell the country.

INCIDENT

I shall conclude this article with an interesting anecdote from my Autobiography which is shortly to be published.

The people of Ratnagiri decided to erect amemorial to Lokmanya Tilak in the house in which he was born. They formed a committee for the purpose and invited me to Ratnagiri to unveil the bust. I readily accepted the invitation as I regarded it a great honour to myself.

"Although I had never the good fortune of coming in direct contact or association with the Lokamanya, I regarded him as my Guru since the 1905 session of the Congress, held at Benares, which I attended as a volunteer. There I saw Tilak for the first time in my life.

"After this I attended Tilak's lecture in 1907, while in Government service at Khamgaon. This incident gave a right-about turn to my life, and from a Government servant I became a public man. But even after resigning from Government service I had no occasion to associate with Tilak in public life, except that I presented a purse to him at Nagpur in 1918. on behalf of the people.

"There was a great contrast between the political situation at Khamgaon in 1907 and at Ratnagiri in 1944. Obviously India had progressed. The District Magistrate Buldana, castigated me for attending Tilak's lecture at Khamgaon as a Government servant, and I was soon transferred from there as a punishment. But the I.C.S. Collector of Ratnagiri attended my lecture in praise of Tilak delivered while unveiling his bust.

"Naturally this amused me and I could not restrain myself and burst out in my speech:

"See how times have changed in the past 37 years. The District Magistrate of Buldana in 1907 teased me and transferred me for attending Tilak's lecture at Khamgaon as a Government servant and today at Ratnagiri when I am singing the praises of the late Lokamanya Tilak in my speech, the I.C.S. Collector of Ratnagiri is attending—I trust with great respect and devotion perhaps because I am a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

"There was no wonder that when I uttered this sentence, the whole place resounded with clapping:"

GARO FANTASY

This is a photograph of a young Garo girl with her spinning wheel.

Garo women, like the other tribal folks living in the low, rugged hills of Assam, are an artistic and hard working people; and, like women in any other part of rural India, they are born weavers.

With their deft fingers they weave articles of the most fantastically beautiful designs and colours.

Today, to help these people develop their craft, institutions have been set up in different parts of the country, particularly in the tribal areas, to impart training, to suggest improvement in techniques and to find markets for their product.

STRIPPER BECOMES 'FAIR LADY'

PARIS.

THE name is not Eliza Doolittle — it's Denise Dartus. And she's not a cockney flower girl but a strip-tease dancer in a Paris night spot.

All the same, she's the subject of a "My Fair Lady" experiment designed to turn her into a passable imitation of an international socialite.

Steered by scions of the British aristocracy, Denise is to go over to London for a course of instruction that will take her to all the best parties where she will meet all the "best people."

Up to now Denise has been happily earning dollars 20 a night for singing and stripping from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. in the smokey L'Indifferent Niterie near the Moulin Rouge, where she told us, she's only met phony aristocrats.

"Many of the customers here," she says, "like to call themselves Marquis or Prince but in this place you learn about men quickly.

"I am a quiet girl, you know. When I'm not working I play with my cats and listen to mambos."

Who pays for this expensive piece of Pymalionia? A certain theatrical gent who thinks Denise could be a big-time star if she gets her rough corners rubbed off.

OUR PARIS DIARY

Legs Again

Fashion Note: The new short skirts have brought back the garter of the naughty 'nineties.

Smart shops are full of new designs—bows, rosettes and little bunches of forget-me-nots.

Some even have words embroidered on them.

Problem is: How does a fellow get around to reading what it says?

Our comedian friend Fernandel was asked the other day how many really happy couples he knew.

"Oh, five . . seven . . nine maybe." he said.

"But why odd numbers?" persisted the questioner.

The famous Fernandel shrug answered him: "Because, mon ami, both sides are never happy together."

★

Film star Martine Carol, uncrowned queen of the bathtubs, tells us she has three ambitions right now.

1.—To adopt a baby. 2.—to learn to pilot a plane. 3.—To give up whisky and start drinking tomato juice.

Cats' Corner

Sophia Loren, whipping through Paris a day or two ago, confided that she is longing for a really quiet country vacation.

Where? "Don't know yet," said curvy beauty. "I'm going to stick a big photo of Gina Lollobrigida on my auto and drive into the heart of the backwoods.

"When I find a village where they look at it and say 'who's that?' That's where I'll stay."

★

Comedian Bourvil was telling us last week about a scientific friend of his who went into a village pharmacy and said. "I've got a bad headache. Give me some acetylsalicylic acid."

"Oh, you want aspirin," said the clerk brightly.

That's it," said our friend. "never can remember the name of the stuff."

Wrong One

Artist Bernard Buffet threw a champagne party in Cannes on the strength of a telegram saying he had been awarded an Indo-Chinese decoration—"The order of the Elephant and White Parasol."

After the guests—including Belinda Le and her friend Prince Orsini—had drunk the champagne came a correction.

The order was intended for another Bernard Buffet, Commissioner of Police.

Black Market 'PX' Keeps Japan In Fashion Race

Chronicle Correspondent

TOKYO.

TOKYO keeps abreast of the world's latest in fashions through its own astonishingly well-stocked. black market "PX."

This hige illegal clearing house is doing land-office business in latest imported luxury items that range from Burberry coats made in Bond Street London, to decron suits made by Brooks Bros of New York's Madison Avenue.

Some of these items find their way to the blackmarket "PX" of the world's largest city from real U.S. Army PX's, while some are brought into Japan by persistent smugglers operating from Hong Kong.

PX—short for Post Exchanges operated by the U.S. Armed Services—has become a household word in postwar Japan. Anything that carries a fancy foreign trade mark is called 'A PX item."

Tokyo's most famous "blackmarket PX" is on Candy Alley (Ameya Yokocho), near the heart of the city; in fact, it's not just one alley but a maze of labyrinthine side streets which form a city within a city.

Stall keepers in the blackmarket claim they "sell and buy anything under the sun."

Not only Japanese fashion plates but even American servicemen are regular visitors to the dark alleys in search of imported goods.

Certain popular items may go out of stock at the Army PX's, but there's always an ample stock of them in Candy Alley.

The blackmarket flourishes because luxury items are heavily taxed in dollar-short Japan.

IS music, particularly in the form of songs, essential to drama ?

Or the alternative question will be whether prose should be exclusively the medium of drama.

The reply demands rational thinking and also consideration of the point in the light of the tradition.

Prose is insisted upon as the exclusive medium by the protagonists of the so-called modern drama and by those who are under the wrong impression that it is a short cut to success in acting.

Integration

India's literature, from the earliest times, had taken predominantly the poetic form.

Melody, rhythm and punctuation have, thus, been the salient features of literary expression in any form. But prose was not totally discarded.

In drama it took its rightful and prominent place, but it had to leave an appreciable margin for recitation, singing and music.

This is India's tradition of dramatic composition.

SONGS CONTINUED TO BE INTEGRATED IN DRAMAS IN THE REGIONS NOTED FOR THEIR THREATRE TRADITION.

And a few such theatre regions had also developed drama to the stage of the full-length opera.

Curiously enough, the author was named as poet, and drama was, thereby, placed within the province of the poet.

Dogmatic

There was some logic in it. The poet, apart from his ability to write prose, can compose verses in metrical and melodic forms, and drama would develop the beauty and vitality of its form in a pronounced degree, if it springs from the rich and vivid imagination of the poet.

The insistence, in a dogmatic manner, on the exclusion of songs from drama means superfilious disregard for any opposite argument.

On the other side, there can be no empirical formula or hard and fast rule for integration of songs in the dramatic composition.

If drama deals with numan nature in its myriad forms, and gives vent to feelings and emotional reactions of the various characters, the psychological basis of the art of delinlation of characters has to be taken into account.

Prose has limitations on the expression of moods and feelings.

Any character arriving at the extreme stage of agony, desperation, love or joy would be instinctively prompted to have recourse to poetry as a channel of emotional expression and this would be the basis of the song.

No Imitation

Again there might be situations or sequences in the course of drama in which singing—solo duet or group-would be indispensable, and Indian life provi-provides them in abundance.

Prose could be an exclusive medium of drama; but the dramatic composition must be forceful and enchanting in appeal so that its limitations are not noticed.

Those who can write such dramas would be only a few gifted dramatists. Every story writer or novelist because he writes prose, cannot claim to be a dramatist, if he has no dramatic flair.

If the prose drama is a fashion in America or Europe, India is under no obligation to accept it and to treat it as the development of her own art of drama. In her case, the development should spring from her own creative genius and should follow the line of her tradition.

INNOVATION IN ART SHOULD BE ORIGINAL AND NOT SECOND-HAND.

India is a music-loving country.

Music Is Integral Part Of Drama

Mr. Nehru, and the commendable proposal made by him was endorsed by the Congress Working Committee in May last.

Sweet Urdu

Urdu should be beyond any controversy, as it is Indian in every respect, and as Indian too it is not sectarian as it has not remained the language of any particular community or region.

Its development has taken place on an all-India level.

Urdu has also influenced other current languages.

AS A MEDIUM OF POETRY. URDU IS BEAUTIFUL AND SWEET.

Its style is still taken as a model by other languages. Apart from this, Urdu was developed, to a great height, as a medium of drama, and its centre was Bombay and not Uttar Pradesh or the Punjab.

As a stage language Urdu has a pattern of its own. It is forceful and fully expressive.

The standard dramas left by the eminent dramatists like Munshi Aga Hashra Kashmiri and Pandit Narayan Prasad Betah must be revived on the stage, when Urdu receives an impetus to resume its growth.

Such dramas had evoked admiration of the whole country when they were on the stage.

"There you are—he's so lazy he puts the gold fish in his cup to stir his tea!"

Art Notes By D. G. Vyas

The average person sings voluntarily with ease.

The modern age does not mean elimination of singing as a personal habit or as a part of social life. If drama is representation of life, Indian life would be a gross misrepresentation on the stage, if singing is entirely eliminated from it.

The scope of drama would be terribly curtailed, as the episodes and music themes from which singing cannot be excluded will be left out of the stage.

Minus Music

The modern stage which is the tutelage of amateurs is noted for its drama minus music. Having run fast in the race of popularising the prose drama, it appears now to have slackened its place, and some sections of it are turning half-heartedly towards music. "Direct" singing is therefore, still amateurish.

A few units have begun to handle musical themes and episodes, which are beyond them and have taken as an alternative, to play-back singing of the screen type.

If drama means in a way, imitation, play-back singing would be an imitation of imitation.

The introduction of the evil of play-back singing in the name of music must be strongly resented.

Since the character is a living person and not a puppet it must sing if it speaks, as the songs would be an integral part of its conception. The feelings and emotional reactions to be conveyed by it in the songs cannot be expressed by somebody else who sings from behind the curtain.

The play-back singing threatens to be the latest addition to the list of imitations and adaptations which stands to the credit of the modern stage.

THE assignment to Urdu its legitimate place in the rank of Indian languages was urged by the Prime Minister,

SOME municipalities have been providing amenities like swimming pools for the public.

The Ahmednagar Municipality, for example, has recently constructed a swimming tank at the cost of Rs. 50,000.

Such incidents give an indication to the growing realisation, on the part of municipalities, of their responsibility to provide cultural amenities for the people, besides looking after sanitation, water supply, lighting arrangement etc.

But the resourceful municipalities should also realise the necessity of constructing theatres for drama.

Drama needs for its rehabilitation, first of all, theatres reserved for it in different towns.

When the Government of Bombay has extended liberal support to drama by foregoing the revenue realised from the entertainment tax, the municipalities which can spare funds for cultural amenities should follow the Government policy by constructing theatres for drama.

They should consider it an obligation on themselves to lend support to the revival of the stage which is a vital cultural need of the people.

All-Embracing

THE annual drama festival of the Government of Bombay was hitherto, open only to amateurs organisations.

Now the Government has made the festival all-embracing by including, in the plan, a section for the professional groups on the basis of competition.

There will be for this section a single but liberal prize of Rs. 2,500.

Following the dissolution of the large companies, smaller units were formed by the unemployed artistes in rural areas, and they, in a good number, are moving in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch.

Such units had the grievance that no benefit of the Government's scheme for encouragement to drama was accruing to them.

From this year, such professional units will have the opportunity of participating in the festival. The Government should be congratulated on having included the professional companies in the place of the drama festival.

HOUSE PROBERS CLASH WITH MILLIONAIRE

By David Barnett

WASHINGTON.

A HEATED, bellowing, arm-waving conference was held behind closed doors early this month between Cyrus Eaton, millionaire Cleveland industrialist, and top members of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The informal conference, initiated by the 74-year-old Eaton, took place in the office of Representative Gordon Scherer (R., Ohio) at the Capitol.

Republican Scherer has been one of the committee members most eager to call Eaton before the committee for questioning.

Richard Arens, staff director for the committee, last May 20 announced on a radio programme that a subpoena for Eaton was being issued.

Eaton had appeared previously on radio and had complained of the number of Federal agents investigating Americans

The subpoena had not yet been served.

Present at this meeting, besides Scherer and Eaton, were Representative Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), chairman of the committee, Arens and three Ohio newspaper officials.

What Transpired

The newsmen apparently have been acting as go-betweens in an attempt to get Eaton and Representative Scherer together to discuss the subpoena.

The Congressman indicated he had turned down two invitations to discuss the matter with Eaton in Cleveland prior to the present session.

Representative Walter said that Eaton did not ask that the subpoena be junked but "gave the impression" that he preferred not to be called.

Eaton could not be reached for comment.

As pieced together by interviews with others present, this is what happened at the meeting:

One of the Ohio newsmen suggested quietly that forcing Eaton to testify in public session would have no good purpose.

Representative Walter commented that many leading business leaders had written members of the committee on behalf of Eaton.

THE LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, HE SAID, MADE THE POINT THAT PUBLIC QUESTIONING OF THE INDUSTRIALIST MIGHT HAVE HARMFUL FINANCAL EFFECTS ON BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Eaton, a native of Nova Scotia, displayed a briefcase full of letters praising his position in favour of "peace" including the already publicised note from Russian Premier Nikita Kruschev.

Representative Walter pointed out that the committee was not disputing his right to have an opinion, but the group had a duty to "clear the record" and to show that the things Eaton was saying were untrue.

He noted that Eaton's words were broadcast all over the world and are featured in the international Communist Press.

Eaton argued that his remarks, particularly those about the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been "misconstrued" and that the emphasis placed on the FBI in news accounts had distorted the meaning of his remarks.

Extraneous

He then said that Aren's statements announcing the subpoena contained "lies."

The staff director countered with a demand that Eaton state just what was said that was not true. Eaton said his patriotism could not be successfully attacked.

Arens then asked how long Eaton had been "in contact" with Kruschev and Mihail Menshikov, the Russian Ambassador to the U. S. At that point, Eaton jumped from his chair and began waving his arms. He shouted that Arens was bringing into the discussion "extraneous matter."

Arens accused Eaton of making statements for several years that have been harmful to the United States and the committee has the right to show "that you have portrayed a false picture which has been oeamed by Communist propagandists all over the world."

HITCH YOUR WAGON
By 'Libra'
July 27 to Aug. 2

MANY peoples affairs reach a crisis before Saturday and quarrels may be more frequent than usual this week.

Luck, will, however, probably be on your side if you are one of those with a birthday sometime between the middle of December and the middle of March.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21—JAN. 19

Change-over in your household affairs may necessitate revision of your daily routine.

Or if contemplating a new job or an important scheme initial steps may be taken mid-week.

Finances are likely to fluctuate — income and expenditure seem to balance each other.

Consoling news of an invalid relative probable on Friday.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20—FEB. 18

There is touch-and-go situation involving intimate friends and loved ones and a negative one regarding new acquaintances.

Stay out of the affairs that are likely to prove costly and troublesome, the first few days.

On the business side, there may be some unexpected delays or difficulties to overcome, still however, steady returns are assured.

Though risky to be too adventurous there will be an opportunity for a satisfactory money transaction.

PISCES
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

In the matter of the affections you find things going any way but the right one.

Not seeing eye to eye with a friend will make you over-critical and the chance of a break will have to be allowed for.

A money problem will turn out not so serious but you will have to cut down on pleasure.

Private life will bring satisfaction.

ARIES
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

Friendship that you have doubted at times enters a happy phase this week.

A happy time for lovers—ties will be lasting and affections true.

On the business side, extra efforts and co-operation will open new fields to explore and

"I couldn't get a wink of sleep. I had pains in my stomach all night!"

eventually bring in added income in the near future.

TAURUS
APRIL 21—MAY 20

With money matters improving you will be relieved of some worries this week.

Keynote of the week will be a favourable development in your business affairs.

Mid-week is especially good to start something new and profitable, to ask for favours, raise or a merited promotion.

GEMINI
MAY 21—June 20

If you are considering of moving house, you get a step nearer the change this week.

Remember, though, that other people's wishes must be considered, and do your best to find out what they are.

Watch your own health and keep an eye on what dependants are doing.

Don't worry if money payments are postponed for a week or so.

CANCER
JUNE 21—JULY 20

This week brings two contrary trends in your affairs.

In money and business, you have most helpful tendencies that may bring handsome rewards in three or four months.

In sharp distinction your emotional life shows a good deal of inbalance, the entry of jealousies and anxieties—generally baseless—and the appearance of indiscretions that may invite trouble.

FAVOURITE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	Wednesday
Personal Purchases	Monday
Selling	Friday
Entertainments	Saturday
Sport	Monday
	Saturday

LEO
JULY 21—AUG. 20

Now begins a most enjoyable and prosperous week in your business and family affairs.

You feel quite sure that you are on the right track and certain opportunities are coming in your way.

Changes early this week will improve your position, give promise of more money in the next few days.

Don't let perversity or unreasoning dislike spoil your chances.

VIRGO
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

Personal life this week may run a chequered course.

A romantic friendship pulls in one direction, family interests in another.

Essential to keep your poise since there may be more at stake than you realise.

Financially, a week of steady progress.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

In business and occupational affairs it will be well to take the initiative early in the week if you want to derive the best results.

A difficult job may be brought to a successful conclusion in the next few days.

If an employer, this would be a favourable period for staff changes in order to promote efficiency and higher production.

If an employee, you may obtain a new post, a raise, or a merited promotion before the week is out.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

Socially there is a good deal to hope for during this week.

An influential friend is kind to you and may help you to go ahead in your occupational affairs.

A business conference or a private meeting may bring you gain and an answer to a pressing problem.

There will be some family visits to pay and some enjoyable social evening.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Worthwhile being more forceful than usual in your personal as well as occupational affairs.

A stroke of good luck, particularly in partnership affairs or joint ventures will bring in more money mid-week. Following that you may launch a new scheme or make a short journey.

The week should end with settlement of some legal or tax problem.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

U.B.N. (Bangalore): Which is the favourable time for taking my departmental examination and will I be successful in it?

In the fourth house you have Guru, Shukra and Ketu while it's lord, Saturn is exalted in Lagna.

However, lord of the fourth house from Moon is with malefic Mars, and in the sixth house from fourth.

You will no doubt pass in the said examination but you will have to work hard.

Period after March, 1959, is favourable for this.

R. S. Acharya (Vishakhapatnam): When shall I marry and will my married life be happy?

Leo natives should be very careful about their marriage as lord of their Lagna, Sun, and lord of the seventh house, Saturn, are enemies.

You have Mars and Jupiter in the seventh house and it's lord, Saturn, is exalted in Libra.

Saturn generally indicates a late marriage but married life will be happy provided you are ready to forgive and forget.

As you have not given Navamans of Lagna or it's degrees, no definite prediction can be made.

You may get married round about February, if your Navamans chart indicates the same.

Thomas D'Souza (Bombay): When will I get a change in job and when will I clear my debts?

Data incomplete — degrees of planets and remaining dasa at birth not furnished.

Lord of the ninth house Bhagya, is with Jupiter, lord of the second and fifth houses. Second house is aspected by malefic Saturn.

Your financial prospects are mixed but Jupiter in the second will always protect you.

For job, tenth house lord is with Mercury, but is aspected by malefic Mars in the Lagna. You may get a change of job after November when Jupiter enters Libra. But much will depend on your dasa period, which you have not furnished.

S.M.V. (Bombay): I have a great desire to become a doctor. Will I be able to realise my dream or will some other profession suit me?

Please note that no questions can be answered without a detailed chart. Ask again furnishing details required.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

valid upto August 2.

Full Name: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Address: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date of Birth: ~~~~~~~~~~ Month: ~~~~~~~~

Year: ~~~~~~~~~~ Time: ~~~~ A. M. or P. M.
Standard or Local

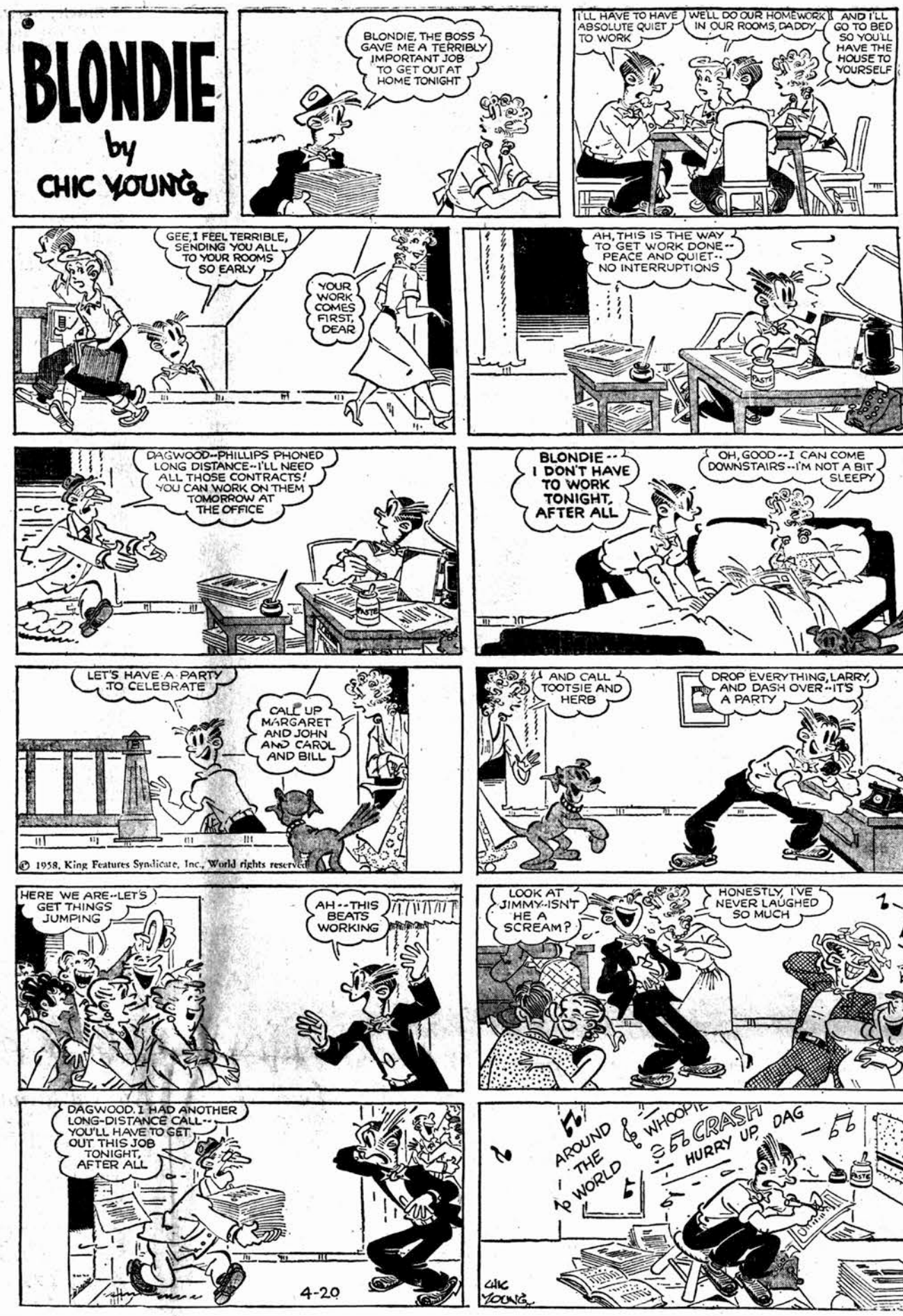
Birth Place: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Date and time of filling the coupon ~~~~~~~~

Question: ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Only ONE question will be answered.

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes as no personal replies can be sent.


BLONDIE by CHIC YOUNG
BLONDIE, THE BOSS GAVE ME A TERRIBLY IMPORTANT JOB TO GET OUT AT HOME TONIGHT
I'LL HAVE TO HAVE ABSOLUTE QUIET TO WORK
WE'LL DO OUR HOMEWORK IN OUR ROOMS, DADDY
AND I'LL GO TO BED SO YOU'LL HAVE THE HOUSE TO YOURSELF
GEE, I FEEL TERRIBLE, SENDING YOU ALL TO YOUR ROOMS SO EARLY
YOUR WORK COMES FIRST, DEAR
AH, THIS IS THE WAY TO GET WORK DONE-- PEACE AND QUIET-- NO INTERRUPTIONS
DAGWOOD--PHILLIPS PHONED LONG DISTANCE--I'LL NEED ALL THOSE CONTRACTS! YOU CAN WORK ON THEM TOMORROW AT THE OFFICE
BLONDIE-- I DON'T HAVE TO WORK TONIGHT, AFTER ALL
OH, GOOD--I CAN COME DOWNSTAIRS--I'M NOT A BIT SLEEPY
LET'S HAVE A PARTY TO CELEBRATE
CALL UP MARGARET AND JOHN AND CAROL AND BILL
AND CALL TOOTSIE AND HERB
DROP EVERYTHING, LARRY, AND DASH OVER--IT'S A PARTY
HERE WE ARE--LET'S GET THINGS JUMPING
AH--THIS BEATS WORKING
LOOK AT JIMMY--ISN'T HE A SCREAM?
HONESTLY, I'VE NEVER LAUGHED SO MUCH
DAGWOOD, I HAD ANOTHER LONG-DISTANCE CALL-- YOU'LL HAVE TO GET OUT THIS JOB TONIGHT, AFTER ALL
4-20
AROUND THE WORLD & WHOOPEE
CRASH
HURRY UP, DAG
PASTE
CHIC YOUNG
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Mellon Saved Gulf Oil From Disaster And Made It Big

On an April morning in 1889, 20-year-old William L. Mellon—of the famous Mellon family—had his bags packed to take a job in a family-owned gasworks in Pennsylvania.

But word reached Pittsburgh that day that a new oil well had come in at a little place nearby called Economy.

Instead of going to the gasworks, young Mellon rushed to the well site. Fascinated by what he saw, he gave up all thoughts of taking the gasworks job and decided to become an oil man.

And therein lies the story of how the Mellons became interested in oil and twelve years later—in 1901—founded the forerunner of what is today the powerful Gulf Oil Corporation, one of the leading suppliers of petroleum to the free world.

The company now employs 57,700 persons and its far-flung properties are worth in excess of dol. 3,000,000,000.

Partnership

It was fortunate that young Mellon's uncles were Andrew W. Mellon, later to be Secretary of the Treasury and Richard B. Mellon, partners at the time in the prospering banking house of T. Mellon and Sons.

When young W. L. Mellon got to the well site that day in 1889, he met an oil prospector he knew. Noting W. L.'s enthusiasm, the prospector allowed the youth to string along with him as he went about the business of seeking oil leases from farmers.

Soon the uncles became interested in the pioneering oil business.

With W. L. Mellon providing the enthusiasm, and A. W. and R. B. putting up the money, a partnership was formed to produce oil.

It wasn't long before the partnership had a number of producing wells.

Big Dividend

The Mellons, however, soon found themselves bucking Standard Oil, then about the only purchaser of crude oil at the Pennsylvania well-heads.

But W. L. had brains, ability and determination and proved to be a shrewd and energetic operator.

He and his uncles decided to do their own selling along the eastern seaboard.

And in spite of many obstacles, the Mellons finally (in 1892), punched through a 271-mile pipe line from western Pennsylvania to the Atlantic seaboard.

Having failed to box in the Mellons, Standard Oil offered to buy them out.

The proposition was so good the Mellons couldn't afford to turn it down.

IT NETTED THEM A PROFIT OF NEARLY TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS. AND, IN 1895, WHEN THE DEAL WAS SIGNED, W.L., NOW 27 YEARS OLD, SUPPOSEDLY RETIRED FROM THE OIL BUSINESS TO TAKE OVER THE OPERATION OF STREET CAR INTERESTS.

But the Mellons were destined to go back into the oil business.

On the morning of January 10, 1901, a prospector named Anthony F. Lucas struck oil at Spindletop, on a barren piece of land on the Texas plains south of Beaumont.

The gusher sent a plume of oil 200 feet into the air and appeared to be "good for 100,000 barrels a day." Thus was born Lucas No. 1—the well that established Texas as a major oil source.

By James L. Kilgallen

This historic well was owned by a partnership composed of two Pittsburghers, James M. Guffey and John H. Galey, and Lucas, an emigrant Austrian engineer.

Stock Company

Before Lucas struck oil at Splindletop, he was being pressed for money to carry on his operations.

He had travelled to Pittsburgh and asked the help of Guffey and Galey. The partners borrowed dol. 300,000 from the Mellon Bank to finance the drilling which resulted in the discovery of the oil in Texas.

But more money was needed by the Guffey-Galey-Lucas combination to buy the storage tanks, pipe lines, pump stations, and tankers to take their Texas oil to market.

In this crisis, Guffey again turned to Andrew Mellon, this time with a plea for help in forming a stock company.

So, after much consideration the Mellons went back into the oil business. A. W. Mellon and his brother R. B. and half a dozen of their friends pooled dol. 1,500,000 to launch, five months after Spindletop the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

After buying out his original partners, Guffey held by far the largest stock share.

Some months later, with four wells now producing and others being drilled, the same group organised a second company to refine and market Spindletop crude.

The new company, called the Gulf Refining Company of Texas, came into being on November 10, 1901.

The name was borrowed from the nearby Gulf of Mexico to proclaim the company's geographical identity. The date is now recognised as the birthday of Gulf Oil Corporation.

Within a year the Mellons pumped about dol. 3,000,000 into the enterprise and even more was put in by friends and a banking house who relied upon the Mellon judgment.

Disaster Ahead

For a while the outlook was rosy.

Then, quite suddenly the original Spindletop well stopped gushing and disaster seemed in the offing.

In some ways Guffey was not equal to meeting the ups and downs of the then precarious business.

An experienced oil man, who possessed the combination of optimism and caution, was badly needed.

In this emergency the Mellon brother's nephew, W. L. Mellon, now 34 years old, was brought back into the oil business.

TOWARDS THE END OF 1902, AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNCLES, AND WITH GUFFEY'S CONSENT, W. L. TOOK OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANIES.

W. L.'s struggle in the next few years was largely one of keeping the companies alive.

Texas production at the time was dwindling and it was also difficult to refine. Several other companies were also competing in the lone star state.

Oklahoma opened up a new, rich, sweet crude source. W. L. decided that by linking the Texas facilities with the Oklahoma wells, the whole structure could not only be saved but given a strong impetus for future growth.

W. L. laid his ideas before his wealthy uncles.

The Mellons decided to spend —and build.

So, in 1907, the Guffey-Gulf companies were reorganised into the Gulf Oil Corporation.

Guffey disapproved and was bought out for more than dol. 3,000,000.

The Mellons, operating daringly, began to expand.

It took money but they spent it.

A pipeline, to link Port Arthur and Tulsa, consumed additional millions and the purchase of Oklahoma oil leases still more.

Gulf, however, emerged from a scramble for survival into the position of a major power in the nation's booming oil industry.

Huge Outlay

With rare administrative ability, W. L. Mellon breathed spirit and enterprise into the organisation and it grew steadily.

When he died in 1949, the business he had been called upon to save was growing into one of the largest oil companies in the world.

Today Gulf Oil's assets exceed dol. 3,000,000,000 and its operations are world-wide.

Additionally, Gulf and its subsidiary plans to spend dol. 128,000,000 in geophysical exploration, wildcat drilling and other activities necessary to the discovery of new oil reserves.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS — *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

HEART SPECIALIST TRACES MEDICINE THROUGH THE AGES

SUNDAY GEM

To improve the golden moment of opportunity and to catch the good that is within our reach is the great art of life.

ENTERING into its twenty - seventh and supposedly final week is Cecil B. Demille's masterpiece "The Ten Commandments".

I had seen this epic film in early January and it seems fantastic to pass by the Regal theatre in the fourth week of July to find the crowds still thick and the queues still long.

Every cinema-goer whose average is one picture a year must have undoubtedly been to see it, school children and college students would never miss the opportunity, particularly when concession rates were offered to them, and we understand that several people specially came down from not far-away up-country places where the film was not likely to go.

This is perhaps the first time that a foreign film has been marked out for its silver jubilee, and whilst congratulating the proprietors and distributors on their neat box office takings would I not be voicing the opinion of the large section that has already taken The Ten Commandments in its stride, that a change would now be welcome?

Romance Of Medicine

MOST people do not look upon medicine in a romantic light, but when the speaker is an eminent heart specialist who is closely associated with the human heart both masculine and feminine, his subject is bound to be flavoured with romance!

Friday, the 18th, was one of the wettest days in July with sheets of rain falling from morn till night, but those who braved the weather (there were over a hundred) thought it well worth their effort as they listened to the profoundly learned and entertaining talk given by the internationally known physician, Dr. Rustom J. Vakeel at the Indian Merchants Chamber Hall.

In his chosen field Dr. Vakeel has won world renown both as an authority on cardac diseases and as the discoverer of the uses of Raonwolfia, one of the most potent weapons in the battle against high blood pressure.

It is no mean achievement to have placed India on the map of international medicine, and Dr.: Vakeel has been suitably honoured for it both at home and abroad.

★

During the course of his 45-minute speech he took the audience back hundreds of years on a pilgrimage to the various cultural centres of the world, including ancient Babylonia, Egypt, Persia, India, China, Arabia and Greece, seats of learning and civilisation at a time when the Western world was yet to be born, culturally and intellectually.

Relating some amusing theories of medicine in days gone by, Dr. Vakeel said that in ancient Egypt the doctor's fee was calculated in a strange manner.

Whilst it was customary for every healthy Egyptian to shave off his hair, a patient was permitted to grow the hair during his illness; at the end of the illness the hair was cut off and the fee was determined according to the weight of the hair!

Rehmat Manor

ON this same flooded evening a happy celebration was on at Rehmat Manor, when family members and friends gathered to join in the birthday greetings for Mr. Pheroz D. Dubash, prominent industrialist and business man.

The gracious hostess Bacha wearing a becoming sari of navy blue Indian silk edged with silver, was busily flitting around the spacious hall and verandah looking after every one, whilst the slim and attractive daughter Jeroo Mistry busied herself with the younger set.

Present on this happy occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Rustomji Dubash and Mrs. Banoobai Dubash, loved and revered by young and old in the family, Dr. and Mrs. Fali Parakh, Mr. and Mrs. Manek Karaka, Mr. and Mrs. Fali Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Vakil and son Danny, the Mullas, Mr. and Mrs. Dastoor, Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Carnac and Mr. Dhanjoo Panday.

The lavishness of the Dubash hospitality is well-known to all their friends, and the superb feast that was laid out that evening was a veritable gourmet's paradise!

Every conceivable variety of dish was there, flavoured with exquisite ingredients and decorated with the artistic touches of a culinary artist. An Eastern proverb crossed my mind: "Life is not complete without the joy of love and ecstasy of food."

Cool and attractive for the hot weather is this informal play suit of polka dots with a cane hat and straw sandals.

Sayonara

THE Indo-Japanese Association had a reception at Green's Hotel to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Ishikawa who are returning to Tokyo after a year and a half's assignment in Bombay.

President Mr. A. D. Shroff paid a tribute to Japanese Consul Mr. Ishikawa for his valued co-operation in the initial stages of the Association, and described him as a young man with bright and constructive ideas.

It gave us an opportunity of meeting several Japanese men and women, belonging to the Consulate, the banks and some to business concerns.

Essentially a friendly people they are interested in the various aspects of our art and culture, and equally keen to make us interested in theirs.

While proposing a vote of thanks, the hon. secretary Mr. G. S. Pohekar announced that the Indo-Japanese Association had been fortunate in getting three beautiful full-length coloured films from Japan which would be screened at the Eros Theatre on July 31 at 9-30 p.m. and on August 1 at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 6-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Wedding Anniversary

THIS is not the season for functions on a large scale so it is 'private entertainments' like the private sector that keeps up the tempo of social life during the wet season.

To celebrate the fourth anniversary of their wedding Mr. H. H. Tyabjee of Imperial Tobacco Co. and his petite and sweet wife Zahara had a large dinner party at their new flat at Mayfair Gardens — having recently moved into it.

The occasion included a 'house warming' as well.

Many new faces were seen that evening and introductions came easily as is generally the case in a cosy, informal party.

We met Mr. and Mrs. Basu, Mr. and Mrs. Kazare who stay at Juhu and enjoy a morning swim in the turbulent sea, Mr. and Mrs. Vasant Kamte, Mr. and Mrs. Kaul, Mr. and Mrs. Chowdhary, Dr. K. P. Masani, Mr. and Mrs. Nemazee, Mr. and Mrs. Mawla and Mr. Mirza who will shortly give up his bachelorhood to enter into a partnership with a beautiful and accomplished girl from Hyderabad.

The bride to be is Miss Laila Hasan Nawaz Junk whom I had met frequently in Hyderabad last year, and that is more than her future husband can say, because though completely modern in their education and upbringing, they still adhere to the orthodox Muslim custom of never meeting and knowing each other until the fateful words unite them as man and wife.

Mr. Mirza laughed it off with a shrug and said that there would be many years ahead wherein to discover and appreciate one another's virtues!

Heart specialist, Dr. Rustom J. Vakeel, speaking on the "Romance of Medicine" at a meeting held at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall.

NEW METHOD

"That man is down with tubercular meningitis!" — sounded like a sentence of death in the not-so-distant past. But several years ago it was discovered that this fatal disease could be healed in 94 cases out of a hundred by injecting streptomycin — an antibiotic — into the spinal cord.

But this method of treatment is very painful.

Another method, developed by Soviet physicians in the Ukrainian Institute of Tuberculosis in Kharkov, has made painless treatment of meningitis possible: streptomycin is introduced by simple intramuscular injections.

—Dr. J. Gordon Cook.

De Gaulle Itches For Big Power Status

THE Lebanon crisis has drawn General de Gaulle in the open.

When the American and the British fleets were cruising the Mediterranean preparatory to the U.S. landing of forces in Lebanon, de Gaulle ordered French warships to be on the trouble spot, on the tall plea that the French had moral and spiritual ties with the Lebanese.

His chief ambition was to join the caravan to humiliate and humble Nasser and avenge the 'Suezide' which sent France to the dungheap.

But Admiral Holloway kept him at arm's length. He did it wisely, as the French, whose hands were smeared with the blood of Algeria, would have set the Arab nations into a paroxysm of fury.

De Gaulle's mind is rankling with anger that U.S. and Britain did not recognise him as a new star in power politics, that they did not consult him before military intervention in the Lebanon and that Dulles and Macmillan treated him in the same way as Roosevelt and Churchill, despite their courtesy calls on him.

Poor Relation

Dulles gave a certificate to de Gaulle as a man of courage and wisdom, but treated him as a poor relation in the Lebanese venture.

An American news agency circulated a report that de Gaulle proposed to Dulles that a NATO North African Command be set up.

The General's plea was that Northern and North-West Africa where bases would be set up for the organisation of reinforcements, arms and ammunition depots would ensure a better defence of Europe in depth.

BUT DULLES WAS NOT IN A MOOD TO OBLIGE.

The NATO has of late become a warring faction, Greece and Turkey pulling in opposite directions.

For some time de Gaulle has been angling for a key position for France in the NATO set up, but got a rebuff when other powers questioned his claim for parity, as France had withdrawn her quota of troops from NATO and was using American arms in Algeria.

Now he is out to put France on the map and is anxious to burst the first Atom-Bomb, as that will entitle him to join the

FROM FOUR CORNERS

'Atomic Club' as an equal of other powers.

But Nasser stands in his way as he objects to the use of African soil for French atomic tests.

His two visits to Algeria have not succeeded in winning the core of freedom fighters who see in his plans an outmoded type of imperialism.

But he has promised 'pride of place' for Algerians in the shape of new France to come.

However, he has put the paratroop heroes in ther place by decorating them with extra military stars and by kicking the arch rebel Soustelle upstairs as the Minister for Information.

New Set-Up

He is quick to realise that France will be able to do pretty little without a stable ministry, and he is out to finish groupism and party caucuses, which have been the bane of France. Now that he has secured a lease of dictatorial power, he is tailoring the new French constitution to provide a lifetime job for himself.

As described by his aides, Premier de Gaulle's specifications for the Presidency of the new Republic would fit no other Frenchman.

These aides insist he does not in fact want the job and that he will retire again to his home at Colombey, as soon as the new Government is safely launched.

But other Frenchmen, on studying de Gaulle's ideas for the Presidency, cannot see how anyone else could be offered the job, and they cannot see how de Gaulle could resist accepting it.

For All Time

If the constitution is approved and practically no one thinks it will be turned down in the referendum, then General de Gaulle would be the key man in France for many years to come.

He started work on the new Constitution about three years ago, long before he had any idea how he would return to power.

He asked a small group of friends and supporters to work privately on the document and they did right up to the time the Army settler revolt in Algeria swept de Gaulle to Premiership.

NOW A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF JURISTS AND LAWYERS HAS TAKEN OVER THE TASK.

Already the group has changed some of the specifications.

For instance, de Gaulle has agreed with it that political realities make it impossible to make the Premier quite as independent of Parliament as the original draft specified.

New Concept

But the General's original broad concept is being followed.

In general, the new constitution will give more power to the President ,more independence to the Premier and put more curbs on Parliament.

The President's role as de Gaulle sees it, would be most interesting. He would be elected by the broad voice of all the world's 'Frenchmen'—not only Frenchmen in France, but Muslim Frenchmen in North Africa, coloured Frenchmen in Central Africa, Polynesian Frenchmen in the Pacific and Indian Frenchmen in South America and the West Indies.

In the great French Federation which the General envisages all these people would choose in some electoral college system, not yet worked out, the President of France and the French Federation.

What one man, have all Frenchmen heard of? What man do they all respect? What man is the only living symbol of this global French 'togetherness'? Obviously, it is General de Gaulle.

The President would be above politics, a sort of a father figure, belonging to everyone, but belonging to no one.

A living flag embodying in himself the French Federal State and symbolising French grandeur of the past and the future.

In Crisis

The President would be an 'Arbiter' in family disputes. If there are no disputes of major proportions, he can busy himself with his memoirs or with laying wreaths.

But when France splits on some issue and reaches the sort of impasse that made the Fourth Republic so helpless, the President would step in to push things gently in the right direction.

If the Premier should not be able to get a bill through Parliament, the President would select a new Premier or call new Parliamentary elections.

Or if the problem seems beyond politicians, the President would ask for a national or federal referendum.

De Gaulle is Napoleonic in his methods and Cromwellian in his austerity and policy of 'thorough'.

But his hectoring tactics and impositions will sow the seeds of counter-revolution which will uproot de Gaullism root and branch.

Frenchmen with their characteristic flair for levity and gaiety may vote a statue for de Gaulle, but they will loath being crucified on the Cross of Lorraine.

Queering Pitch

ON the eve of Anglo-Yemeni negotiations in Ethiopia to settle the Lahej deadlock, the British Government has queered the pitch, by banishing the Sultan of Lahej for his opposition to the Aden States Federation.

Claiming sovereignty, the Sultan has challenged the right of Britain to oust him from power. At the same time he has appealed to the United Arab Republic and President Nasser for help against Britain.

Anticipating a new flare-up in the Aden Protectorate, Britain has rushed in reinforcements.

Probably immediate aid to the deposed Sultan of Lahej will come through Saudi Arabia, a champion of Pan-Arabism, whose relations with Britain are now strained.

It will be recalled that Saudi Arabia refused permission to America to fly aircraft over that territory to help Jordan.

Saudi Arabia's dispute with Britain is over the Buraimi Oasis, no bigger than a postage stamp on the map.

Revolving around this tiny sand-swept chunk of desert in the eastern Arabian peninsula is the whole delicate issue of Britain's future relations with Saudi Arabia.

After assuming sweeping executive powers from his older half-brother, King Saud, the Premier, Crown Prince Feisal declared in a formal policy statement that settlement of the Buraimi case — and other territorial disputes with Britain — would be a prime condition for re-establishing diplomatic relations with London.

The Saudis severed diplomatic ties with the British and French — as did Syria and Egypt—after the Anglo-French assault on Suez in November, 1956.

Since then, relations between London and Jeddah have been strained further by the 1957 skirmishing over Oman, another Arabian desert territory on Buraimi's doorstep.

Britain has long had control of the coastal Sheikhdoms on the Persian Gulf on the route to India.

Sometime in 1955 the British decided to assert their own treaty right to the eastern Arabian peninsula.

With a British - officered armed force called the Trucial Levies, they moved quietly in to Buraimi, overwhelmed a small Saudi force and have since occupied the oasis in the name of the tribal rulers whose interests the British protect.

There are seven sheikhdoms along the Trucial coast, all under British protection.

The British political agent who resides at Dibai on the Persian Gulf is in effect the Foreign Minister for all seven states, which are called Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dibai, Kalba, Ras Al Khaima, Sharja and Umn Al Quiwain.

Arbitration

The Buraimi dispute went to arbitration in July, 1954, but the talks broke down the following year.

It is doubtful that the British would submit the issue to arbitration again.

The British now say that they first want to re-establish diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, then talk about Buraimi.

Feisal's latest word was Saudi insistence that diplomatic relations must await a Buraimi solution either by arbitration or by British withdrawal from the contested area.

Lovely Fair Isle Is Woman's Paradise

FAIR ISLE, Scotland WANTED: Eight young brides for the eight young bachelors on this tiny green island of lonely men.

By Gregory Jensen

For any girl looking for a husband, Fair Isle may be the closest thing to paradise there is. A beautiful moorland island covered with 200 varieties of flowers and dotted with sparkling whitewashed cottages, Fair Isle is famous for sweaters, birds, babies—and bachelors.

Among the island's 57 residents, 29 of whom are named Stout, are eight lonely bachelors. Most of them have never had a date in their lives.

All eight are under 33, brawny, sun-tanned and handsome.

Yet these ideal candidates for the altar have little chance of ever marrying. And not because they're woman-haters, either.

"Aye, I'd like to get married," said Alec Stout, 30.

"We just haven't got any girls," said red-haired Willie Stout, 27.

The other eligible bachelors make the same complaint as they sit long evenings by open peat fires darning their own socks, playing cards or reading.

LONELIEST

There are two reasons why the bachelors have no brides. One is the island's location.

The other is that babies born on the island are almost inevitably boys. The location problem is easiest to understand.

Fair Isle is almost an afterthought in a chain of islands stretching north from Scotland toward the icy Arctic.

The nearest land is Shetland Island, north-west across 28 miles of some of the stormiest tides in the world.

Orkney Island is 30 miles to the south-west. Eastwards is nothing but sea for hundreds of miles.

Once a week— weather permitting, which is not always— a mail boat called the "Good Shepherd" scuttles across from Shetland.

Except for helicopters, which are as rare as elms on the treeless island, there is no other contact with the outside world.

PUZZLING

Men on this remotest inhabited island in Britain, therefore,

"She has everything a singer should have!"

"She certainly has — a lovely voice too!"

have had to find wives among the island's people. But there the bachelors are faced with a dilemma which has puzzled scientists for decades.

Almost no girls are born on Fair Isle. Little Catherine Johnson became an exception late in May this year. When the island's other little girl, Edith Stout, was born seven years ago, her ecstatic father rushed out and painted his whole house pink.

Nobody knows why girl babies are so rare. But the fact has made Fair Isle an island of lonely men and cut the population drastically. No one goes to live there. If a family merely talks about settling on the island, London newspapers print stories about it.

So the population has plummeted from 300 some 50 years ago to 57 today.

FAMOUS

Yet this underpopulated, tiny island three miles long and half as wide is famous throughout the world.

THIS IS WHERE FAIR ISLE KNITTING PATTERNS ORIGINATED. NOW THE SWEATERS AND GLOVES IN FAIR ISLE PATTERNS ARE SOLD AROUND THE WORLD.

Legend says crewmen from a wrecked ship of the Spanish Armada taught the islanders the patterns. But in reality they are more Scandinavian than Moorish.

The island is world-renowned as a passing halt for birds, as well. It is a junction of two main migratory flyways from the Arctic to Africa.

Millions upon millions of birds, of more than 300 species, stop on the island every year on this flight south or north. A permanent ornithological station on the island now studies their flight patterns.

But the island's most poignant fame rests with its eight highly eligible bachelors, who are virtual prisoners on the island.

They are the only able-bodied men who are free to run the fishing boats by which the island lives.

If they left, everybody would soon have to leave — and the people have pledged themselves to stay on the island and maintain it for the National Trust of Scotland, which owns all its 2,000 acres.

Trainees of Kota Training School in the "Chambal," a ballet staged by them at Mount Abu recently on the occasion of the Development Commissioners' Conference.

FOLK ARTS PRESSED FOR PROPAGANDA

Chronicle Correspondent

THE IMPORTANCE OF FOLK MUSIC, FOLK DANCES AND FOLK DRAMAS IN CREATING MASS AWAKENING AND PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM IN BACKWARD AREAS LIKE RAJASTHAN HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY REALISED IN RECENT TIMES.

Folk varieties, besides possessing entertaining value, play an important role in the social and economic lives of the people.

For the last few decades, the importance of these folk arts had decayed owing to the social set-up of that time.

But nowadays people have begun to realise their importance, and they are being used as an effective agency in bringing a social change in the country, particularly in backward areas.

Not An Old Story

The use of folk dances and folk dramas for presenting present-day problems in danceforms in Rajasthan is not an old story, but is of a recent origin.

When some enthusiastic village workers in Rajsamand Community Development Block area confronted with the difficulty of coveying the message of development and Second Plan to the masses, and when they failed to create any enthusiasm among them by their talks and lectures, suddenly an idea sprung in their minds to press the service of folks arts to catch the eye of the masses.

They immediately set upon the task of preparing such songs and dramas which could reflect the needs and aspirations of village people in their own language and style.

Started as a humble beginning, the idea spread far and wide throughout Rajasthan and its success captured the imagination of the Development authorities who also lent their full support and co-operation to the village workers for its use in future.

THE RESULTS OF THESE NEW TYPES OF FOLK MUSIC AND FOLK DRAMAS WERE SOON TELLING AND ENCOURAGING TOO.

The village workers in that area were, with the performance of their folk dramas, able to dispel blind faith and superstitious beliefs and wrong notions which have gripped the illiterate people.

The people of Kumut tribe after seeing the drama "Maut Ka Fazita" (Distress of Death) decided not to arrange deathfeasts in future.

For Rural Areas

In this way, the scope of these cultural programmes organised by Navyuwak Mandals began to expand in rural areas. The Development Department too encouraged these Mandals by means of financial assistance. The Union Community Development Minister, Mr. S. K. Dey, inaugurated a competition of folk dramas.

These competitions are becoming very popular these days and are being now organised on district basis.

These cultural programmes are interesting as well as educative, for these folk dramas have interesting plots and are prepared in the local dialect, keeping in view the atmosphere prevailing in the villages.

THE IDEA BEHIND THESE BALLETS AND DRAMAS IS TO INFUSE THE MASSES WITH THE SPIRIT TO LEND CO-OPERATION IN THE SUCCESS OF VARIOUS PROJECTS BEING LAUNCHED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Recently on the occasion of the Conference of the Community Development Commissioners held at Mt. Abu, the Rajsamand Navyuwak Mandal, Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, and Natya Bharati, Indore, along with students of the Kota Trainees Centre gave performances before a huge audience which were appreciated by those present on the occasion.

The Commissioners were of the opinion that the media of folk music, dances and dramas would be popular for propagating the 'gospel' of Second Plan among the masses.

The Lok Kala Mandal staged its famous ballet "Indra-Pooja" which has already been exhibited by the Mandal at several places in the country.

BOAT DISASTERS NEED PROBE, EFFECTIVE CHECK

ACCORDING to the Constitution of India, or its implications the country is going back to the days of the Moghuls!

That is the interpretation Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the doughty champion of English from the South, has put on the provision to make Hindi the official language of the country.

Speaking at the Union Language Convention in Hyderabad Mr. Rajagopalachari said that Hindi was the language of the Moghuls. If this language was brought back to the country, India would again become disunited and go back to the Moghul days.

He admits that English is spoken by only one per cent of the population of India while Hindi is spoken by 40 per cent of the people.

But his argument is that one per cent English-speaking people are spread over all the country, they are the educated and cultured people and it is they who would run the administration of the country, and therefore Hindi, which is limited to the literate and illiterate masses of three or four provinces should not be forced on the non-Hindi-speaking areas as an official language.

Prasad's Advice

Though the Constitution has enjoined a period of 15 years for transition from English to Hindi, President Rajendra Prasad, speaking at the All-India Rashtra Bhasha Parishad at Bhopal, blamed the "misplaced enthusiasm" of the protagonists of Hindi for the anti-Hindi feeling in the country and advised:

"Have faith in the patriotism of others (non-Hindi-speaking areas) and leave it to them to lay down the pace and the steps to be taken for implementing the Constitution."

If Mr. Rajagopalachari's contention was only about the time period fixed for the transition, one could understand it.

But what he wants is that English should be permanently the official language of the country, because he believes that the British brought about the unity of the country by the introduction of English.

The historical fact is that the British introduced English for the purpose of training clerks to help them run the East India Company's trade offices with cheap Indian 'babus' (clerks).

Similarly in the Army they introduced Urdu or Hindustani as the common language.

The glamour of English for present-day Indians lies in the fact that it is an international language — with French, Spanish and Russian—at the United Nations. It is helpful in the Commonwealth countries and the United States.

Urgent Need

But beyond that for scientific advance, men like Mr. J. B. S. Haldane have said that ten years back probably English would have been adequate, but today Russian advance has outstripped the Western nations and that Russian is now a MUST for advanced students.

So far as the utility of English is concerned, the minority view of the Official Language Commission submitted by Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman, West Bengal Council — and by Dr. P. Subbaroyan — make it quite clear that for a number of years India will have to retain English not only in the administration but also in the schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Official Language issue had its first meeting recently and is due to convene again on August 18.

Till the time its final report is out, there should be no vehement denunciations by either side that would embitter the controversy unnecessarily.

The President's advice seems the best for the time being.

No Rationing

The food situation in Uttar Pradesh, it was reported, was considered by the State Government.

And the Cabinet decided that there should be no rationing of food grains, as it thought the Government could tide over the difficulty without resorting to that extreme measure.

The report of the P.-S.P. leaders about what they found in the eastern districts of the State during their recent tour has also been submitted to the State Government and the Cabinet is to consider it soon.

Meanwhile, reports of rising prices are coming from several places and also appeals by Union and State ministers to the dealers not to take to hoarding and profiteering.

In one of the Northern India papers a small news item from Gorakhpur says that the State Government (Uttar Pradesh), it is learnt, have instructed all the medical officials to tour their respective districts and find out patients suffering from diseases arising from consumption of 'makhoo'-seed bread, roots, skins (probably barks), leaves and fruits of trees and plants unfit for human consumption and give them medical aid.

If this report is correct, it means that people have been forced by scarcity to resort to food which is not fit for human consumption.

It means a grave admission of deteriorating scarcity conditions and the sad economic plight of the people, who can not afford the rising prices of food grains, even if these are made available both by the Centre and the State Government even at fair price shops in several towns.

The Week's Events

The leader of the Communist Opposition in the U. P. Vidhana Sabha, Mr. Jharkhande Rai, speaking on the Governor's address, warned the Government against "the growing unrest of the people facing starvation" and said "the prevailing dissatisfaction would one day flare up into a bloody revolution, engulf the entire State and overthrow the present regime."

Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena, K.M.P.P. leader, has threatened an indefinite fast from August 21, if the U.P. Government did not take adequate measures for the relief of people of the Banaras, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions against failure of crops either due to drought or floods during the last seven years.

Enforce Checks

He was addressing 300 hunger-marchers at the Gorakhpur town hall grounds.

Effective checking and remedying of this situation from worsening further need constant watch not merely on distribution, and on hoarding and profiteering in food grains, but also the provision of prompt and adequate means of employment for all able-bodied persons —both men and women—in the areas which are badly hit.

There should be no compunction shown to any anti-social elements whose activities might have contributed to the deterioration of the situation caused by the wrath of nature in the form of droughts or floods.

The Uttar Pradesh Government must pass this basic test, because all talk of a welfare state must come only after the starving and inadequately fed get sufficient healthy food to sustain their physical bodies.

Merger Bait

Naga trouble seems to be becoming curiouser and curiouser.

The Naga rebel leader A. Z. Phizo has been in Eastern Pakistan for a long time now.

Though surrepticiously the Pak officials may have been encouraging the rebels in the past it is only recently that concrete evidence has been gathered of Pak complicity in the mischief.

NOW B. P. CHALIHA, CHIEF MINISTER OF ASSAM, HAS COME OUT WITH THE STATEMENT THAT PAKISTAN HAD WRITTEN TO NAGA LEADERS THAT THEY SHOULD AGREE TO THE MERGER OF NAGA TERRITORIES WITH PAKISTAN BEFORE IT AGREED TO ASSIST THEM IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST INDIA.

He said that Assam Government had already informed the Union Government about the activities of the Pakistani officials in Shillong.

It would be a good idea to invite some of the Naga hostiles' leaders, guaranteeing them full safe coduct, to have a tour of Kashmir as well as of Azad Kashmir under Pakistan and then decide the offer of merger from Pakistan.

That should open the eyes of Phizo's followers to what will be in store for them under Pakistan.

Sinking Boats

Within a week two boat disasters — one in Bengal and the other in Kerala — have taken a toll of more than a hundred and fifty lives at the most conservative estimate.

The first tragedy took place in the Rupnarayan river near Kolaghat, 40 miles from Calcutta.

The ill-fated launch after leaving Kolaghat for Ghatal in Midnapore District was proceeding near Naopala village when it struck a submerged quicksand-bed and got tilted on one side.

Immediately, as usually happens on such occasions, there was a rush of passengers to the other side of the vessel.

As the launch started again the sudden onrush of tidal waters made the vessel turn turtle and it sank.

It is impossible to find the exact number of passengers on the boat, as the tickets were issued on the launch and there is no record available.

Some passengers say there were 250 on board, while others put the figure at 300. The lowest, however, could not be less than 200.

The police have a list of 40 rescued persons, but it is possible many must have swam to the banks and gone to their homes or to friends nearby.

Some had been rescued by country-boats and might have reached their homes.

However, it was originally reported that about 100 persons must have lost their lives.

The police have registered a case of rash navigation but the sarang of the boat cannot be traced!

The Bengal Government has ordered an inquiry.

In Kerala

In the Kerala incident 47 persons — 42 women and five men — were drowned near Olovakkote four miles from Palghat.

The boat with 60 aboard was being towed by a motor launch, which also had some passengers on it.

In midstream the towline snapped, when there was heavy gale and showers, and the boat overturned and sank.

The launch rescued 13 persons from those on the boat.

Most of the passengers are said to be workers on the nearby Elak Rubber Estate.

We had in the past very heavy casualties in the sinking of s.s. Ramdas which went down in monsoon whether a few miles off Bombay taking a toll of several hundred lives. In that case also it was not possible to ascertain the actual number of the dead.

These boat disasters are becoming more frequent, even as the railway accidents and except for an inquiry and some discussion in the Press not much effective action seems to have been taken.

FIRST OF ALL, A METHOD SHOULD BE ENFORCED BY WHICH IT SHOULD AT ANY TIME BE POSSIBLE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY PASSENGERS A BOAT OF ANY CONSIDERABLE SIZE IS CARRYING.

And there must be a record of the number of persons somewhere on land at the starting point, or at the places it touches, to show how many persons it is actually carrying.

Navigational aids and also on river boats carrying more than a hundred persons a wireless set must be made compulsory equipment.

It may make the voyage a little more costly, but it would add to the safety of passengers.

Overcrowding and overloading must be strictly prohibited and those in charge must observe the rules without any favouritism in any shape or form. And there must be surprise checking wherever possible.

This will certainly reduce the number of disasters and loss of unknown number of lives in every big accident of this sort.

—B. G. L.

BIOMYCIN-BLOOD

Biomycin-blood is the name given to a new preparation produced by the Yerevan Institute of Blood Transfusion.

How to improve the curative properties of preserved blood which is transfused in cases of brucelosis and infectious gastric diseases — dysentery and dyspepsia — was the problem faced by the institute's staff. They worked out an original method for the preservation of blood containing biomycin.

Prof. Alexander Simonyan, practising in the clinic of the Yerevan Medical Institute, has successfully used the preparation in the treatment of brucelosis. Patients suffering from severe forms of this ailment have quickly recovered following several transfusion of biomycin-blood.

IN MALAYA SWAMPS

Malayan women husking paddy grown in the jungle swamps of Kedah.

Mystic Centre On River Beas

By I.A. Ezekiel

ON the bank of the River Beas on the frontiers of India stands a retreat where is given instruction in the purest form of mysticism.

Here have been initiated people from all over India,—Punjabis and Sikhs, Maharashtrians and Gujeratis, Hindus and Muslims, Europeans and Americans.

In Bombay, it has three centres—at Worli, Jacob Circle and Fort.

Tens of thousands will celebrate this month the birth centenary of the great saint who presided over the destiny of the retreat for nearly half a century.

Among the followers of the saint, Baba Sawan Singhji Maharaj, were rich men and poor, graduates and double graduates of various universities, high-ranking civil and military officers, judges of civil and criminal courts, members of ruling families like those of Kapurthala and Sangli and dignitaries of former princely States.

Thousands will rush to Beas this month to join in these unique celebrations which will also be held in Bombay and other parts of India.

Finds Guru

Born on July 27, 1858, in the District of Ludhiana in the Punjab, Sawan Singhji Maharaj, after receiving training in the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee (now Roorkee University), joined the Military Engineering Service. His father was a Commissioned Officer in the 14th Sikh Regiment and on his death, Sardar Sawan Singhji joined the same regiment and served there till he retired in 1911.

From his early childhood, Sawan Singhji Maharaj was interested in finding the why and wherfore of this creation.

In search of spiritual truth he visited a number of Mahatmas, fakirs and learned men, but found no satisfaction or solace.

While Sardar Sawan Singhji was on duty in the Murrie Hills, Baba Jaimal Singh, then renowned for his holiness and deep spiritual insight, also visited the place.

One day, as the saint and his disciples were standing at a spot, there passed by his future much-beloved disciple.

"That is the man we have come to initiate," observed Baba Jaimal Singhji.

"How can that be. He has not even noticed you," observed a disciple.

"On the fourth day he will come to us," replied the saint.

And so he did, and was initiated by the Saint on October 15, 1894.

Subsequently he devoted himself assiduously to spiritual practices and Baba Jaimal Singhji handed over to him the charge of his work in June, 1903. Six months later Baba Jaimal-Singhji passed away.

During the 45 years of the saint's gracious administration the retreat named Dera Baba Jaimal Singh, expanded its field of work by leaps and bounds.

Successors

The barren wastes, where the retreat is located, have been turned into flourishing fields and smiling gardens.

On this spot to-day is a township of earnest-minded truth-seekers.

Here is also located a building, the Satsang Hall, whose magnificence and grandeour evoke the admiration of all visitors.

Baba Sawan Singhji continued to serve his vast following with untiring zeal till he passed away on April 2, 1948, at the age of 90.

For sheer grandeur, graciousness and dignity, his personality was unique.

His saintliness has evoked universal admiration among his vast following.

With the passing of the old master the responsibility of the Dera was handed over to his much-beloved disciple, Baba Jagat Singhji Maharaj, who was before this the head of the Department of Chemistry in the Lyalpur Agricultural College and was known for his saintliness.

It is interesting to note that during his school and college days, Sardar Jagat Singhji was a first class hockey and tennis star.

On his passing away on October 23, 1951, Baba Charan Singhji Maharaj came on the Gadi and continues to work for the spiritual advancement of his ever-increasing following. He is a graduate in Arts and Law.

The Word

The mystic retreat at Beas differs from other spiritual orders in this that the masters or Gurus here must be men who lead the normal life of the world, earn their own living, accept nothing from their disciples for own benefit, and use normal type of clothes, etc.

They must in no circumstances wear the clothes of Sadhus or do any thing to distinguish them from the rest of the world.

The disciples must do likewise.

The purpose of the mystic centre at Beas is to help the initiates to attain first self-realisation and then God-realisation.

This is done by the perfect master connecting the individual soul with the Supreme Soul.

This connection is brought about by the divine power known as the Word in the Bible, the power that sustains the entire creation.

It is also known as Nad, Nam, Akashvani, Dhun, Ramdhun in the Hindu scriptures, Bang-e-Asmani or Ism-e-Azam in the Quran or Shabad in the Grantha Sahib.

Realisation

When initiated by a master one can hear this Word or Sound even if he is deaf, and see the light even if he is blind.

This is the light and sound to which Christ refers when he says, "Ye have eyes and ye see not, ye have ears and ye hear not."

The master trains the disciple in seeing the light and hearing the sound, and by this practice reach higher regions till man discards all his outer coverings and sees himself as a soul.

This is self-realisation.

When, through further practice, the soul is merged in the Creator it is God-realisation.

Basketball Is Gaining In Popularity

LAST YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES MORE THAN 125,000,000 PERSONS CROWDED INTO STADIUMS AND SPORTS ARENAS ALL OVER THE NATION TO WATCH THE GAME OF BASKETBALL, A LEADING SPECTATOR SPORT IN AMERICA NOW IN THE PEAK MONTH OF ITS SEASON.

Elsewhere in the world basketball has been gaining steadily in popularity, and an estimated 20,000,000 persons are now playing the game. About 30 nations sent basketball teams to the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne.

Sixty years ago, when Dr. James Naismith, a schoolteacher in the U.S. town of Springfield, Massachusetts, invented basketball, he had no idea that his rules would one day be translated into 30 languages.

Basketball has remained basically unchanged from those early days, although the number of rules has increased from Nasmith's original 13 to more than 250. Over the years the size of the playing court has varied. Today's standard floor is 28.8 by 15 meters.

There are five players on a team.

A player earns two points for his team when he scores a field goal by throwing the ball through the basket. He earns one point if he throws a free throw through the basket. The free throw is awarded by the referee when a player is fouled.

MORE SKILFUL

Modern basketball players are more skilful than the early participants, who often scored only 6 to 15 points in a game. Today some teams average two points a minute during each 40-minute game of a 30-game season. The teams of Rhode Island State College, a small institution in New England, have often scored 100 points a game.

There have been other innovations. Players today wear specially made shorts and shirts, and train for game with great zeal. They spend many hours a week running, passing, dribbling (bouncing the ball while running), shooting for the basket and developing team strategy. Despite the hard work, players find the sport genuinely rewarding.

Shortly after World War I, basketball began to be played in the secondary schools and colleges of the United States. Elimination tournaments were held to determine State and national champions.

There are now some 12,000 secondary school teams in organized competition, with thousands of boys and girls playing among themselves outside of school. Often an entire community takes an interest in its local school teams.

FIRST IN 1904

In the State of Indiana, for example, when the State secondary-school championship is being decided, 15,000 people packed the gymnasium of Indianapolis, the State Capital.

Basketball was first played at the Olympic in 1904, when the international games were held in St. Louis in the United States. After that, the game quickly spread to other parts of the world and by 1914, the game was being played in 75 countries. Its popularity abroad sometimes matches the enthusiasm shown for it in the United States.

Thousands of fans have filled stadiums and gymnasium around the world to watch the many antics and skillful playing of the Harlem Globetrotters, a touring Negro basketball team from Chicago, Illinois, in the United States.

A basketball game in action in America. The game is growing in popularity not only in the United States but all over the world.

Swede Who Saved Paris In 1944 Now Goes Home

By Bernard Kaplan

PARIS.

THE "man who saved Paris" from the destructive wrath of the retreating Germans is finally leaving the city for which he willingly risked his life in 1944.

Swedish Consul-General Raoul Nordling is retiring after a lifetime of intimate association with France and its capital.

His story has not been told, but war historians are generally agreed that, but for Nordling, Europe's historically richest city would have been destroyed by Hitler's order in August, 1944, just prior to its liberation.

RED PLAN

The French have erected no monument to him nor even given his name to a Paris street, as they are prone to honour their benefactors.

A kind of conspiracy of silence has surrounded Nordling's name.

French Communist resistance fighters, who plotted to force the Germans to wage a major battle and thus turn the city into "another Warsaw," had no cause to thank the tall and taciturn Swede for thwarting them.

To this day, many French Communists are convinced that, if Paris had been laid waste in 1944, France would have emerged from the war with a Communist regime.

On the other hand, one of the chief myths of the non-Communist resistance is that Paris "liberated herself" from the Gernist resistance before massive American forces, with Gen. Lecler's Free French Division in the vanguard, appeared at the Ports d'Orleans.

The legend is that the resistance fighters had been in control of the city for several days.

But this pleasant myth—an important boost to French self-esteem when the French dearly needed it—does not stand up to the facts.

RISKY JOB

During the second week of August, with Allied armoured units racing across France, Consul-General Nordling learned that Hitler had just given new orders to the German commander in Paris, Gen. Von Cholitz, to fight to the last, destroying Paris as a final act.

In the almost intolerably tense days which followed, Nordling, who has lived most of his life in France and married a French woman, acted on his own authority.

He knew that, in the existing chaos, he might be killed by either the Germans or the Communist faction of the underground.

His main task, as he saw it, was to persuade Von Chalitz nothing was to be gained by putting up a fight for Paris, that Paris could not be held and that Hitler's order meant unnecessary German casualties.

At the same time, he sought to convince the German commander not to try to stamp out the resistance in Paris, since, if he did, the situation quickly would get out of hand and plans for the capital's peaceful surrender would doubtless go awry.

"I had to talk very fast," Nordling recalls.

Nordling had to talk even faster and more persuasively after the Paris police went on strike on August 15.

THE GESTAPO AND THE SS INCREASED THEIR PRESSURE ON VON CHOLITZ TO "TEACH THE PARISIANS A LESSON."

"It should be remembered that, at that time, the Germans were not yet convinced the war was lost," Nordling said.

Thousands of resistance fighters were under arms in the city, but there was also little doubt that the German Seventh Army's tanks and artillery, still present in strength, would have quickly crushed them in a major test, simultaneously destroying much of Paris.

SHAKY

While he dealt with the uncertain Von Cholitz, Nordling acquainted the French with what he was doing.

But his activities were greeted coolly by "Colonel Rol" (Communist leader of the underground) and even by Alexandre Parodi, representative of Gen. De Gaulle.

Nordling's position was admittedly shaky. There could be no guarantee that, at the last minute, Von Cholitz might not prove treacherous. Yet, the Swede felt he had to go on.

When he learned the resistance uprising had begun—on August 19—he raced to Von Cholitz's headquarters.

Later, he telephoned through to the Prefecture of Police, now a resistance centre, announcing the Germans were asking for a truce.

Von Cholitz had agreed to seek one, but he insisted that, if the French refused, he would "level Paris with tanks, flame-throwers and bombers."

SURRENDER

When Parodi went to negotiate directly with the Germans, he was intercepted by a German patrol and arrested. Nordling went into action and promptly secured his release.

Discussions were opened, while the fighting continued.

BUT, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF NORDLING'S ARGUMENTS AND DESPITE THE GESTAPO'S THREATS, VON CHOLITZ MADE HIS DECISION. HITLER'S ORDERS WERE TO BE IGNORED.

Lecler's troops entered the city and at noon, August 25, Von Cholitz signed surrender terms in a baggage room at the Montparnasse railway station.

Nordling returned to his consulate and drank a schnapps. "It was," he recalls now, "quite a relief."

"No! No! No! — POKER chips!"

talking of BOOKS

Profession, Practice Of Law

THE ADVOCATE'S DEVIL. By C. P. Harvey, Q. C. Published by Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 119/120, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2. Pages 166. Price 12sh. 6d.

IN this brilliant book, one of the leading members of the legal profession in England has made a critical study of the law and the profession which practises it.

Irritating but stimulating, amusing and well worth reading, this attractive study of the legal profession from within, is exciting from cover to cover.

It is clear that the author does not have any illusions about the greatness of the profession to which he belongs.

The humour and the style may suggest that the author is merely letting his words carry him further than his thoughts.

But as he himself points out in his very brief preface, "if anybody should suppose that I have written this little book with my tongue in my cheek, let him reflect that true words are sometimes spoken in haste."

★

Advocacy has been defined as the art of persuasion.

The author takes this definition as his starting point, attacking it as vague and specious.

He argues that this definition, by speaking of advocacy as an art, tends to suggest that it is necessarily something cultured and gentlemanly rather than crude and disreputable.

But if persuasion may be applied to make a man believe in a certain state of affairs or to act in a particular way irrespective of the truth behind the whole matter, it is clear that such advocacy may lend itself to a good many disreputable techniques such as torture, flattery or blackmail.

He insists, therefore, that advocacy is clearly a method of persuation in which words, gestures, tactics of all kinds play the part in leading a man to believe what is not necessarily true.

The book does not, however, consist only of an attack on advocacy along these lines.

Some of the significant problems that face the legal profession are examined very critically but with a saneness that seems to be characteristic of the author's personality.

The problem for instance of whether an advocate must believe in the justice of his case or whether he is entitled to make the best of whatever case his client can produce is studied with care in the light of various principles of justice and ethics.

★

The selections from actual cases whether in the form of examination-in-chief or cross-examination or sallies between judge and lawyer do much to enhance the value of the book.

The style in which it is written makes it highly attractive to all who have something to do with the legal profession.

H.

Story Of Gandhiji's Fight In Champaran

GANDHI IN CHAMPARAN. By D. G. Tendulkar. Published by Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi. Pages 115. Price Rs. 1.50.

THE FULL STORY OF GANDHIJI'S FIRST SATYAGRAHA ON INDIAN SOIL 40 YEARS AGO, IS KNOWN ONLY TO A FEW.

In the context of the mighty tree which grew from the seeds planted in Champaran in the shape of Gandhiji's first satyagraha in India it is of vital importance that the story of that movement should be more widely known.

The author of this book must, therefore, be congratulated and thanked for the trouble that he has taken in piecing together this story from a large number of documents from different sources and making it available to the present-day readers.

Overall View

It is true that the story of the satyagraha has been separately told by other authors, some of whom had been participants in that movement.

But the overall view of the events of the time which the author has been able to take in this book and the fresh material from government and other records with which the author has been able to enrich his story, justifies this publication

When Gandhiji arrived in India after his successes against the injustices suffered by Indians in South Africa, he plunged almost immediately into the problems facing this country.

He took up the case of the Viramgham Customs cordon which was a source of great harassment and succeeded in getting it removed merely by publicising the absurdity of the wrong it did to the people.

The next gross injustice that he took up was the curse of Indian indentured labour.

Third Problem

Here again after considerable correspondence and the threat of satyagraha he succeeded in removing this flagrant wrong to the people of the country.

The third problem to which he turned was that of Champaran where the indigo planters were exploiting the people of this region and harassing them in various ways.

The way in which Gandhiji approached the whole question and the method by which he tackled the opposition of officials and planters gave some indication to the country of his basic approach to the problems of struggle against authority and injustice, whatever the form which that injustice might take.

The full story must of course be read from this book itself.

It is only necessary perhaps to say that the author has succeeded in bringing out at every stage the character of the man who conducted this struggle and the way in which he dealt with the various difficulties that arose from time to time during the course of his stay in this region.

THE OFFICIAL REACTION TO WHICH IN PARTICULAR MR. TENDULKAR IS ABLE TO DRAW ATTENTION, BECAUSE OF HIS ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE TIME, WILL BE FOUND PARTICULARLY INTERESTING.

The book is illustrated with a few photographs and photostat copies of letters and documents which enhance its value.

—H.

Economic Study From New Angle

INDIAN ECONOMICS—AN INTRODUCTION. By A. N. Agarwala. Published by Kitab Mahal, Allahabad 3. Pages 274. Price Rs. 5.

A LARGE number of books has been written on the economic problems of India. The fact that this subject is prescribed for study for economic students at the graduate level has, in fact, led to a multiplicity of text-books covering this field.

These books, however, deal with the subject mainly from the point of view of these students who have to study the subject in some detail.

The length to which these text books can go, therefore, tends to detract from their attractiveness for students of earlier classes as well as for others not preparing for any examination at all.

The present work has been written with the object of presenting within a relatively brief span the major problems of this country, while including at the same time the basic data necessary for a complete understanding of the difficulties which face this country in the economic field.

As the author emphasises, his object is to give the basic and essential information regarding Indian economic problems briefly and clearly.

Planning

In his preface, the author has also indicated his belief in the need for a new approach to a discussion of the problems of Indian economics in the light of the new situation produced by the introduction of planning since 1951.

While the need for such a change of approach may be granted, a study of this book does not really indicate any success in its actual achievement in this respect.

One finds in fact little difference between the present work and text-books published in the past at least as far as the approach to this subject is concerned.

The only difference perhaps is the introduction of a chapter on economic planning in India and another on national income and standard of living at relatively earlier stages in the study.

The author has also argued that the Hicksian approach to the teaching of economics should be adopted and asserts that he has attempted to apply this approach in his book.

Here again apart from the national income chapter, one cannot say that he has really succeeded in the venture.

Nevertheless, this does not in any way detract from the utility of the book for the classes of readers for whom it has been written.

To those readers who find the larger text-books unwieldy, the present book will be highly useful.

—H.

The Grafting Of Molecules

IN the distant past the alchemist, who sought for a "philosopher's stone," blindly conducted his experiments, not knowing in advance the outcome of one or the other experiment.

The modern chemist works in a completely different manner. He does not grope blindly, but builds new compounds out of substances, the formulae of which are known.

He builds in the full sense of this word.

It is known that by grafting a horticulturist receives new species of trees and plants formerly non-existent in nature.

However, few people know that nearly similar "graftings" are used by chemists, who create new compounds.

The development of modern chemistry is marked by a very interesting trend, i.e. the creation of grafted polymers, which means polymers prepared out of two different compounds. Grafted polymers, thus received, combine the qualities of their "parents," but sometimes they acquire quite new physio-chemical and mechanical characteristics, which the "parent" compounds do not possess.

THE HEART OF JULIET JONES

Checking Out?

LISTEN, MR. MAYOR—
YOU LISTEN, WELLS! I'M SICK UP TO HERE WITH YOUR SHENANIGANS. I HIRED YOU TO DO A JOB— WRECK JULIET JONES'S POLITICAL CAREER—
YOU CROSS ME, AND I'LL RUIN YOU—AND THE JONES GIRL— FROM DEVON TO THE STATE CAPITOL. NOW DO YOU PLAY BALL WITH ME? YES OR NO!
WE'LL START HERE AND TAKE A SORT OF STRAW POLL. AND REMEMBER, DEIRDRE, PLUG JULIE EVERY OPENING THEY GIVE YOU. O.K.?
O.K., MASTERMIND!
THANK YOU, MRS. BURT, AND I CAN PROMISE YOU MY SISTER WILL GIVE THIS CITY AN HONEST, EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION! NOW— CAN YOU TELL ME WHO LIVES NEXT DOOR?
I CERTAINLY CAN— THAT'S MAYOR HATCH'S HOUSE!
WELL, I CERTAINLY KNOW HOW HE'S GOING TO VOTE! SO I WON'T—
OH, NO!!
WHAT IS IT, CHILD—AREN'T YOU FEELING WELL?
MAY— MAY I PLEASE HAVE A GLASS OF WATER?
FEELING BETTER?
JUST FINE NOW, THANK YOU. DO YOU MIND IF I LOOK OUT YOUR WINDOW FOR A MINUTE?
J. STANLEY BURT
YOU THINK VIC WELLS SEES THE LIGHT NOW, MR. MAYOR?
HE'S GOT TO. HE KNOWS THAT I CAN WRECK JULIET JONES—POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY. SO THE SUCKER'S STUCK WITH HIS DEAL.
SHE LOSES THE ELECTION, BUT I CALL OFF THE BOYS AND AT LEAST SHE SALVAGES HER REPUTATION. YEAH— HE SEES THE LIGHT!
WHAT DO I DO? WHAT DO I DO? TELL JULIE? NOT TELL JULIE? OH, THAT HORRIBLE VIC WELLS— HOW I LOATHE AND DESPISE HIM!!
HI, GOLDILOCKS. HOW'S THE ONE-WOMAN STRAW POLL COMING ON—?
HEADQUARTERS JONES FOR YOU
DON'T YOU EVER TALK TO ME— EVER AGAIN, MR. WELLS!! AND YOU KNOW WHY, TOO!!
I-I THINK I'VE GOT A ROUGH IDEA!
WHERE'S JULIE?
NOT HERE YET, EVE. IS SOMETHING WRONG, DEAR?
JULIE JONES FOR MAYOR
EVERYTHING—EVERYTHING'S TERRIBLY WRONG!
MAKE UP MY BILL, WILL YOU, JOHNNY?
CHECKING OUT, MR. WELLS?

New Vistas Of Bhoodan

FROM BHOODAN TO GRAMDAN. Pages 92. Price 60 nP.
SARVODAYA AND COMMUNISM. Pages 40. Price 40 nP.
SAMPATTIDAN. Pages 48. Price 30 nP.
All published by Sarvodaya Pracharalaya, Tanjore.

THESE are three publications bringing together selections from the writings, speeches and statements of Acharya Vinoba Bhave on the problems connected with the movement which he leads.

The Bhoodan Yagna which began more than six years ago is now well known in this country as a non-official and voluntary movement aiming at the solution of the land problem in this country through gifts of land by those possessing it for distribution amongst the landless.

Initiated as a process under which land-owners were expected to donate part of their land, the movement has passed through various stages culminating in the total and voluntary relinquishment of land by all the residents of a given village.

Over 2,500 villages in the various states of India have surrendered themselves in this way in the movement which is now known as Gramdan.

In the essays, speeches and statements collected together in this book entitled "FROM BHOODAN TO GRAMDAN", the author discusses the origin of the movement, its philosophical approach, its ethical character and socio-economic significance.

The stages through which Bhoodan developed into Gramdan and the particular significance to be attached to the new movement are also discussed at some length.

The booklet on "SAMPATTIDAN" examines the economics of this new movement, its technique and ultimate aim. Sampattidan is the natural and logical outcome of the Bhoodan movement, though it has come to occupy a place in the Sarvodaya movement only during recent months.

Sampattidan

While Bhoodan and Gramdan tackle the problems of society from the viewpoint of the land-owning classes, Sampattidan is particularly concerned with those who cannot participate in the Bhoodan movement in view of their economic status and occupation, the industrialists and business men.

Some authoritative pronouncements of Vinoba on Sampattidan are included here.

In the third pamphlet "Sarvodaya and Communism," a critical inter-relationship between two important movements in the country is examined.

The approach of Vinoba to the problem set by Communism is one of non-violence and love.

Too Naive

A glance through this booklet will show the wide disparities in the approach of the two movements to the problems of society, inspite of the apparent similarity between some of their objectives.

Not all will be able to accept, however, the relatively naive approach of the Acharya to this significant question.

These three pamphlets in the Bhoodan series throw light on a number of aspects of the movement as a whole.

—H.

REBEL IS CHAINED

"Rebels, as I have come to realise, are never quite emancipated from the people against whom they rebel. Whatever these people have admired they have to decry; whatever these people have decried, they have to admire. Their opinions are thus dictated, in reverse, by their enemies. It only gradually becomes apparent that there is no such simple way of arriving at the truth."

BERTRAND RUSSELL.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

WHEN they were boys, grandfather used to tinker in the garage with automobiles and father would fool around in the attic with radios.

Now, a new generation of inventive, adventurous young Americans is busy down in the basement building rockets.

These are the "Missile Men of Tomorrow," the future scientists and engineers who will plan, produce and pilot the space ships in which man will journey to the Moon and the stars.

There are, according to conservative estimates, 10,000 boys in the U. S. currently engaged in various stages of rocket work.

Some are merely learning its theory. Others are building models and, in some cases, actually firing them.

And officials are worried that some day an amateur-launched rocket will dart into the path of an unsuspecting aircraft.

FEDERAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS AGENCIES ARE SO CONCERNED OVER THIS TRAGIC POSSIBILITY, IN FACT, THAT THEY HAVE PLEADED WITH ALL APPRENTICE MISSILE MEN TO CLEAR IT WITH THEM BEFORE CONDUCTING THEIR TESTS.

Humane societies are troubled, too.

Amateur research has included several attempts to propel mice into space. When the rocket society of Austin, Minn tried it — killing two mice in the process — a court injunction was obtained.

'MOUSENIK'

This particular incident attracted nationwide attention, public interest being sharpened by the fact that a young nun was adviser to the 11 teenagers who pay their 75 cents a month due to the society.

But Sister Duns Scotus and her rocketeers had actually been firing missiles without the benefit of publicity for nearly two years before their "Mousenik" got them into the headlines and hot water.

They claim to have tried 100 launchings, of which some 60 have been successful.

Their most notable success—firing a rocket 1,700 feet — is a fair indication of the amazing work being done by similar groups throughout the U. S.

Few, though, are more impressive than the achievements, and plans, of Southern California's Reaction Research Society, which stepped into the space age 15 years ago, several strides ahead of the U. S. Government.

The society graduated to the status of an incorporated, non-profit organisation three years ago, although most of its nearly 80 members are in their teens and most of its rockets are built in the workshop of a Glendale home.

Last September the kids fired two five-foot rockets into the Pacific from the Navy's missile station at Point Mugu, Calif.

MOST RRS MISSILES, SOME OF WHICH HAVE FLOWN UPWARDS OF 30 MILES, ARE

THE MISSILE MEN OF TOMORROW

By Irwin Safchik

LAUNCHED FROM THE MOJAVE DESERT, WHERE THE BOYS MAINTAIN THEIR OWN TEST FIRING RANGE.

FIRING RANGE

For 1,500 dollars, they proposed building a 42-foot, four-stage rocket that would climb 200 miles and then orbit itself around the earth every 90 minutes radioing back information about cosmic rays, weather and so on.

This, of course, would be an earth satellite—what the Russians might call a "Sputnik" — and whoever heard of such a thing in 1948?

When Fred Smith, 20, of Herrin, Ill., emerged from 400 hours of designing with plans for a 1,000-ton, 176-foot long rocket that would cruise to the moon and back at 20,000 miles an hour, officials at the Army's Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala., offered him a job.

But Fred turned them down, explaining he couldn't afford to quit his job with an appliance firm because "I need the money for college."

Instead, he went to work on a small model of his moonship which he believes will climb seven miles and then return to earth.

MULTISTAGE

In a field near Libertyville, Ill., two days after the U. S. had launched its Explorer satellite, four high school boys did actually try out their home-made rockets, which were 48 inches long, weighed six pounds and were made out of one-and-a-half-inch pipe.

While 50 onlookers shivered in the cold and with the firings controlled from a hill about 300 yards way, the first rocket, built by Gerry Rinaldi and Gilbert Wierschke, roared from the ground and soared 3,000 feet in 18 seconds.

The second rocket, which had been turned out by Robert Ely and Donald Snow, shot up 4,000 feet — and disappeared.

At an Army post near Manattan, Kansas, last January 18, 11 Kansas State College mechanical engineering students saw their 24-inch missile, designed to rise between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, also zoom out of sight.

It was made of alloy steel and aluminium and was fuelled by zinc dust and sulphur.

Four days before that, David Bunsay 15, and his 14-year old partners in the "Junior Research Society" of Cleveland, Ronald Davis and Steven Breehl, lugged their four-foot-long JRS-2 rocket to a suburban field and sent it flying 1,500 feet.

Handmade rockets have sprouted in particular abundance from the open spaces of Iowa and Arizona.

Some cities have spawned competing rocket clubs.

Muskegon, Mich., for example, has the "Future Engineers' Club" of Muskegon Heights high school and the "Jets Club" at Muskegon Heights Catholic central high school.

The "Future Engineers" have fired a 38-inch, 10-pound rocket nearly 5,000 feet toward outer space.

The Armed Services want to encourage the missile men of tomorrow, but with safety.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier, All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada —"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SPORT CHRONICLE

England Win Most Gold Medals

ELLIOT WINS THE MILE RACE

CARDIFF, July 26.

ENGLAND, by winning seven gold medals today, headed the final medals table for the sixth British Empire and Commonwealth Games. England's total was 29 gold medals, Australia, with 27, were second and South Africa 13 third.

England took the first gold medal on this final day when Suzanne Allday won the women's discus event.

The English girl, who had two "no-throws" in the qualifying round and who only narrowly got into the final round, won the medal with a record-breaking throw on her very last attempt.

She tossed the disc 150 feet, 7-1/2 inches to break the games record set only minutes earlier in the preliminary round by New Zealand's Jennifer Thompson.

Miss Thompson, second in the final, had 148 feet, 7 inches in the preliminary round this morning, as compared with the previous games record of 147 feet, 8 inches.

It was the first gold medal that England's women athletes had won in the games.

One of the first to congratulate Mrs. Allday was her husband, Peter, who had just entered the stadium to take part in the 16-pound hammer throw.

Then, apparently inspired by his wife's performance, Peter promptly got away a record-breaking hammer throw of 183 feet, one-half inch. Former games record, established at Vancouver in 1954 by Mohammed Iqbal of Pakistan, was 181 feet, eight inches.

Allday's triumph was short-lived, however, for Iqbal achieved 198 feet, one inch on his first attempt.

This closing day opened with wind-driven rain swirling across Cardiff Arms Park, but by noon the rain had stopped and prospects appeared good for brighter weather for this afternoon's heavy athletics programme.

The 14 competitors from six countries in the women's long jump began their qualifying jumps at the peak of the rainstorm. They sat huddled in mid-arena swathed in raincoats to await their turn. Six who cleared 18 feet advanced to this afternoon's final round.

A squad of workmen were busy all morning trying to get some of the surface moisture off the running track by forking the surface. But a four-minute mile in this afternoon's feature race appeared unlikely.

Herb Elliott of Australia, with six sub-four-minute miles to his credit already this year, was the favourite, although Australian Merv Lincoln and Brian Hewson of England were expected to provide stiff opposition.

Mohammed Iqbal won a silver medal for Pakistan today in the hammer throw event.

Iqbal's 1954 games record of 181 feet, 8 inches was bettered six times during the event, which was won at 206 feet, 4-1/2 inches by England's Mike Ellis.

Noor Malik of Pakistan finished eighth with 167 feet, 1 inch.

Iqbal, this year's Asian Games champion, had his best throw today of 202 feet, five inches.

It appeared certain that this would give Iqbal the gold medal, but Ellis hurled the hammer right out of the grass arena onto the running track on the last throw of the competition.

India's Singh Balkar, originally listed as a hammer competitor, did not compete.

India's team in the mile relay, sparked by games 440 champion Milkha Singh, finished third in their semi-final heat to qualify for the final later today.

The team of Milkha, Daljit Singh, Jagdev Singh, and A. Silveira trailed Canada and South Africa to the finish line but qualified easily.

Allah Ditta of Pakistan took fourth place in the pole vault, dropping out when the height reached 13 feet, 8 inches. A second Pakistani, Wadi Khan, was eliminated at 13 feet 4 inches.

Bob Reid of Canada, Geoff Elliott of England and Merx Richards battled long into the afternoon to determine the first three placings.

W.I. CRICKETERS

The Terms Which They Refused!

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26.

The five vacancies in the West Indies team to tour India, and possibly Pakistan later this year, are expected to be chosen after the five-day Colony Match between Jamaica and Barbados, which begins here next week.

The vacancies occurred when the captain, Frank Worrell, withdrew because of his studies at Manchester University, England, and four professionals—Garfield Sobers, Sonny Ramadhin, Collie Smith and Conrad Hunte—refused the terms offered.

It is understood that the West Indies Control Board offered each professional:

(A) A Tour Fee of £200; (B) £30 for each Test appearance; (C) Out-of-pocket allowance of £7 per week during the tour; (D) Further fee of £100, with no extra test fee, if the tour extended to Pakistan; (E) All travelling expenses, tips, hotel, medical and laundry expenses.—Reuter.

Labour Welfare Trounce Police

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Phoenix Mills, who were playing very confidentially, defeated the Indian Gymkhana, by three goals to nil, in the Section 'B' of the first division of the Bombay Football League, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

In the 25th minute, the Phoenix took the lead. Centre-forward Reggie D'Mello passed to inside-right Pillay, who made no mistake.

Two minutes later, left-half M. Kotian passed to outside-left C. Anthony, and Anthony gave the Phoenix a 2-0 lead.

So, at half time, the Phoenix had a 2-0 lead.

On return from the break, Phoenix, in the third minute, drew further blood. Their C. Anthony heading the ball in, off a flag kick.

Keeping up the pressure, the Phoenix had no further luck till the last minute.

Earlier, in the Section 'B' of the first division of the Bombay League, between Bombay Labour Welfare 'A' and the Bombay State Police, the former overwhelmed the latter, to win by 8-0, the winners' centre-forward W. Smith getting a hat-trick.

GOAL BOUND

Caltex beat Burmah-Shell 2-0 in the Harwood League match on Saturday. Here, Christopher Lewis Shell's goalkeeper seen diving for the ball but the ball enters the net. This was the second goal.

CALTEX PREVAIL OVER BURMAH-SHELL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CALTEX ruled supreme in the Senior Harwood Football battle of the Oil companies in their 2-0 victory over Burmah-Shell League second leg by virtue of this evening at the Cooperage.

The teams had shared four goals in their first meeting.

Caltex were shades better than Shell, but their forwards fumbled despite their fine approach work. The Caltex forwards were often erratic with their shooting, but one must mention the stolid defence put up by Shell's stopper-half Franklyn D'Souza.

Shell were not outplayed. They put up a formidable fight. They did have some good chances but the woodwork prevented them taking the lead. This may have affected the whole result.

George Fernandes first timed beautifully in the fourth minute as Purshottama patted Jayaram's centre to him, but the Caltex goalkeeper was equally fast in pushing it over the bar for a corner.

GOALKEEPER SAVES

Madhevan and Neville moved in slowly to dribble past two defenders until Madhevan was solely in possession but goalkeeper Christopher Lewis rushed out in time to foil him in the ninth minute.

Joe D'Souza provided Abraham with a sitter from a back pass in the twenty-fourth minute but his ground shot travelled wide.

UPRIGHT TO RESCUE

Walter fouled Jaffer ten yards away from the box. Jaffer's free kick, unluckily for Caltex, hit the upright and rebounded for Anthony to shoot from a defender's clearance but it was saved by Christopher in the thirty-sixth minute.

Pavithran was provided a grand solo chance off Neville's through pass in the third minute after the breather but he fumbled and Franklyn cleared.

The seventh minute was really lucky for Caltex. Abraham banged in the ball after George Fernandes's centre had been missed by two defenders and two forwards but Purshottaman saved partially and Joe D'Souza banged in high to the cross bar from close in for the ball to rebound into play.

At the other end Shell were saved by goalkeeper Lewis as he dived out to save a hot ground shot from Madhevan off Neville's pass in the tenth minute.

Caltex took the lead in the thirteenth minute as Charles banged in a flag-kick deflection by Madhevan.

Two minutes later Neville made a neat placement to the corner of the net off Madhevan's short pass to put Caltex further ahead.

Two free kicks were awarded thereafter against Walter deliberately fouling Jaffer, but both were dangerously averted.

Franklyn was injured in the twenty-fourth minute as he cut in to stop Jaffer on his way to the goal.

Neville could have increased his sides lead twice in the closing minutes of play but his powerful left footer was saved by the goalkeeper at the expense of a corner and his header from this flag-kick went over the bar.

The teams were:

CALTEX: Purshottaman; Chandrashekar, Latif; Bhaskaran, Sanil, Anthony; Jaffer, Madhevan, Neville, J. Charles, Pavithran.

BURMAH-SHELL: C. Lewis; Soman, W. D'Souza, Aziz, F. D'Souza, A. Fernandes; E. D'Silva, H. Abraham, Joe D'Souza, George, Jayaram.

Referee: N. K. Utchil.

COLLEGIATE T.T. THIS WEEK

Holders Xavier's Have Little Hope To Retain Title

CHRONICLE T.T. CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE annual Collegiate Table Tennis Tournament, which will be conducted at the St. Xavier's College Hall from August 2-7, has attracted thirty-one colleges out of the thirty-seven affiliated with the Bombay University.

But a quick glance at the draw, and the seedings, manifestos to the hilt that St. Xavier's, the defending of the team championship, have not the ghost of a chance of retaining the title.

Barring accidents, the Sydenham College should cake-walk the event. Their main prop will be National champion, Gautam Divan, who will have at his command Jayant Vora, Mayur Vyas, Satish Potnis and his sister, Vina.

St. Xavier's will be without the services of Manohar Lulla, Satish Potnis and Miss Sudha Bhagwat, the last two of whom have transferred their allegiance to Sydenham and Ruia respectively.

However, their warriors will be Arvind Lavakare, Farukh Khodaiji, Amin Jaffar and Hemant Sirur. St. Xavier's hopes of stretching Sydenham to the limit will depend on the women, Kishori Anandkar, Gool Laskari, Arundhati Kothare and Dolly Dharwar.

The following are the seedings in the order of the draw:

MEN'S SINGLES (60 Entries): Gautam Divan (Sydenham 'B'); Jayant Vora (Sydenham 'A'); Himanshu Vakil (Elphinstone 'A'); Arvind Lavakare (St. Xavier's 'A'); Suhas Varadkar (Podar 'A'); Farukh Khodaiji (St. Xavier's 'B'); N Krishnamurthy (Ruparel 'B'); Bipin Patel (Jai Hind 'A').

WOMEN'S SINGLES (48 Entries): Miss Kishori Anandkar (St. Xavier's 'A'); Miss Subhaga Ranjit (Govt. Law 'A'); Miss Vina Divan (Sydenham 'A') and Miss Sudha Bhagwat (Ruia 'A').

MEN'S DOUBLES (60 Entries): Gautam Divan and Mayur Vyas (Sydenham 'B'); Himanshu Vakil and Piyush Vakil (Elphinstone 'A'); Jayant Vora and Satish Potnis (Sydenham 'A') and Arvind Lavakare and Amin Jaffar (St. Xavier's 'A').

MIXED DOUBLES (46 Entries): Gautam Divan and Miss Vina Divan (Sydenham 'A'); Arvind Lavakare and Miss Kishori Anandkar (St. Xavier's 'A'); L R Chadha and Miss Sudha Bhagwat (Ruia 'A'); Amin Jaffar and Miss Dolly Dharwar (St. Xavier's 'B').

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (40 Entries): Miss Arundhati Kothare and Miss Dolly Dharwar (St. Xavier's 'A') and Miss Kishori Anandkar and Miss Gool Laskari (St. Xavier's 'B').

Vimawalla Beats Antia

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The best match of the evening in the Bombay Suburban Badminton was in the semi-finals of the men's singles in which F J Antia lost to Rattanchand Vimawalla by 15-7, 8-15, and 15-1.

Results were:

WOMEN'S DOUBLE (Semi-Final): Mrs. N C Lewis and Miss A Lewis beat Miss P Phillip and Miss Sheela Andrews 15-7, 13-15, and 15-3; Miss S Patwardhan and Miss E Wasker beat Miss U Thakore and Miss Dinoo Marzban, 15-8, 15-8.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-Final): J D Kamat and S C Shafri beat R Marwah and N M Bhatia, 18-15, 15-8; N M Natekar and F J Antia beat V P Nambiar and B B Wadhwani, 15-1, 15-1.

SEMI-FINALS: K D Seth and M P Sahani beat V G Aghye and R Chadda, 18-7, 15-5.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals): Rattanchand Vimawalla beat F J Antia 15-7, 8-15, 15-1.

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter-Finals): A G Kalyanpur and Miss Vasanti Aderi beat R Marwah and Miss A Lewis 15-3, 15-4.

TAIMUR IS DAY'S BEST BET

CHRONICLE RACING CORRESPONDENT

POONA, Saturday.

A CARD OF SEVEN EVENTS WITH MODERATE FIELDS HAS BEEN FRAMED FOR THE OPENING DAY'S RACES TO BE HELD AT POONA ON SUNDAY, JULY 27.

The E. S. Godfrey Plate, a sprint event for class III horses, has the least number of probable runners, six in all, where the usefully speedy six-year-old mare, Little Princess is sweetly fancied. Golden Bird, who has shown vast improvements in recent morning work is sure to make a bold bid for the race.

Charmate who disappointed during the last Bombay season is in fine form at the moment and, is expected to win the G. V. Shende Plate, also a print race.

I make Taimur my day's best bet. The Tarquinius Superbus five-year-old is at his best currently and will be hardest to down in the lower division of the Patiala Plate.

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

Race	Win		Next Best
1.	Flying Diadem	..	Super Glass.
2.	Day's Best	..	Free Kiss.
3.	Chaturangika	..	Star Belle.
4.	Salman	..	Incarnation.
5.	Charmante	..	Grecian Princess, if ab. Fit.
6.	Little Princess	..	Golden Bird.
7.	Taimur	..	Fulhurst.

CHOICE TREBLE

Chaturangika. Little Princess. Taimur.

FLUKES

Pavan - Aftab.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

1 2-30 p.m.

THE PATIALA PLATE (Div. I) 6 Furlongs.

TUDOR PRINCESS (Tasi)	9	3
FLYING DIADEM (Argade)	8	3
SUPER GLASS (Purtusingh)	8	3
DARK BLUE RIBBON (Kader) ..	8	1
POONAM KA CHAND (Dalpat Singh) ..	8	0
PLYING STAR (Jagdesh)	7	12

★

2 3 p.m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE (Div. I) 6 Furlongs.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

SABRHEA (Ganpat S) ..	9	4
ARC DE TRIOMPHE (Kheemsingh) ..	9	4
INFERNO (—) ..	9	1
FREE KISS (P Khade) ..	8	12
PRINCESS WONDERFUL (Purtusingh) ..	8	11
DAY'S BEST (Jagdesh) ..	8	11
MAHA PUSHKAR (Ghaus-khan) ..	8	7

★

3 3-30 p.m.

THE BARODA PLATE—5 Furs.

KUN KAAN (Evans) ..	9	0
GAME LAD (Mohd. Yusuf)	9	0
PANVEL (—) ..	9	0
SIXPENCE (—) ..	9	0
ROYAL TREASURE (—)	9	0
ROYAL PRINCESS (Jagdesh) ..	8	11
LOVELY ROSE (Shiba) ..	8	11
JALOUSETTE (Kheemsingh)	8	11
STAR BELLE (Damodar) ..	8	11
M'LADY (Purtusingh) ..	8	11
CHATURANGIKA (Rajoo)	8	11
VENUS (Ganpat S) ..	8	11

4

THE KOLHAPUR PLAT
6 Furlongs.
To be ridden by I and App. Jockeys with

GAMBELLA (Tasi)	
SALMAN (Damodar)	
PAVAN (Shiba)	
INCARNATION (P K	
SPARTA (—)	
RAJ MUKUT (Sadashi	
NATION'S FORCE (Ghat khan)	

★

5 4-30

THE G. V. SHENDE
6 Furlongs.

PANSY (Mohd. Yusuf)	
BRILLIANT MUSIC (Pu singh)	
CHARMANTE (Jagdesh)	
CLYDE EMBLEM (Ganp S)	
THE BULLET (Dasrath	
PLAYBOY (Shiba)	
FOG SERVICE (Gopal)	
ZEUS (Foley)	
GRECIAN PRINCESS (Argade)	
SURYAMUKHI (—)	
SENSE OF HUMOUR (Mo singh)	

★

6

THE E. S. GODF
6 Furlo

ROSALINDA (Ar	
BELARCO (Jagde	
GOLDEN BIRD	
LITTLE PRINCE Singh)	
RAMAYANA (Gou	
ISLAND KING	

★

7 5-30

THE PATIALA PLATE (
6 Furlongs.

RED ROYALTY (Surve) ..	
WELSH WAY (R. Shinde)	
FAIR LAD (—) ..	
AFTAB (Raza Ali) ..	
FLYING MISS (Ganpat S)	
FULHURST (Janardhan) ..	
TAIMUR (Dalpat Singh) ..	
FLEMINGTON (Habib Khar	
WILD FIRE (Bashir Khar	
ARUNODAY (Gopal)	
LOVE'S LEGEND (Hyam	

Formosa Footballers To Play In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 26.

South China—(Formosa)—football team will play two exhibition matches in Calcutta in the first or second week of September. The IFA governing body at its meeting this evening accepted the proposal, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

South China football team consists of ten Formosa-China players, who represented Formosa at the Third Asian Games at Tokyo, and helped them to win the gold medal.—UPI.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The following are the results of matches played in the Senior Division Football League today.

Eastern Railway Sports Club 2, Aryans 0.

International 1, George Telegraph 1.—PTI.

Seeded Players Beaten

Vyas And Thackersey Fail To Enter Quater-Final

CHRONICLE T. T. CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Seeding Committee of the Championships had their appointed evening when at the College Hall Sudhir Thackersey and Yatin Vyas, the less important Srikrishna Joag respectively in the pre-quarter round of the main event.

The one to enjoy the greater triumph was Joag. Not only did he pack an extraordinary punch into his shots into which was interlanded the insidious drop shot, but he treated Thackersey, the winner of the "Times" event, with contempt.

The loser was permitted to bring into full play his vicious flick and a telling cross-court forehand drive only occasionally, though the second seeded player did his utmost to nullify Joag's attack with his defensive play from far back of the edge of the table. Joag won by 21-18, 21-18, 20-22, 21-19 after a 35 minutes contest.

YATIN VYAS NONPLUSED

If 39-year-old Devchand Somaya did not play colourful T.T., he proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is a great general as well as a good soldier.

When he lagged behind 13-17 in the third game after having surrendered the first two, few would have been prepared to wager even ten pins against a thousand.

But Somaya was not disheartened; he curbed his rash and sudden haste; his shots penetrated deeper into the target; and, actuated by the crowd, he embarrassed the "spin king" with a variety of strokes and hit the winner only when the table was deliberately opened. Somaya took the last three games at 21-19, 21-15, 21-12.

A feature of the remaining matches in the same round was that all the winners lost a game or two.

TITLE RETAINED

The women's doubles title was retained by Miss Prisca Nunes and Miss Joy D'Souza, who were in a devastating mood against Miss Chitra Nargolkar and Miss Kishori Anandkar to whom they conceded ten and eleven points.

The results were:

MEN'S SINGLES

FIFTH ROUND: Gautam Divan beat Vidoo Parker 21-13, 19-21, 21-18, 21-14; S V Rangaraj beat Himanshu Vakil 21-15, 21-11, 14-21, 21-12; Dilip Sampat beat Bipin Patel 17-21, 21-16, 21-11, 17-21, 21-10; Jayant Vora beat M M Samuel 22-24, 21-15, 21-14, 21-15. Devchand Somaya beat Yatin Vyas 13-21, 14-21, 21-19, 21-15, 21-12; Baji Khambatta beat Mayur Vyas 18-21, 21-19, 21-8, 21- 9; S B Joag beat Sudhir Thackersey 21-18, 21-18, 20-22, 21-19; Shavak Irani beat Arvind Lavakare 17-21, 26-24, 21-19, 22-24, 21-14.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: Miss Prisca Nunes beat Miss June Hillel 21-14, 21-14, 21-12; Miss Chitra Nargolkar beat Miss Kishori Anandkar 21-16, 21-18, 12-21, 21-11; Miss Saroj Mirkar beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla 21-19, 21-13, 21-16; Miss Joy D'Souza beat Miss Joyce Meyer 21-13, 21-9, 13-21, 21-16.

JUNIORS' SINGLES

QUARTER - FINALS: Nandu Nadkarni beat N N Ghorpade 21-16, 16-21, 21-13, 21-16; Himanshu Vakil beat K G S Murthy 21-10, 21-9, 21-14; Ravindra Kamath beat A Malhotra 22-20, 9-21, 21-19, 16-21, 21-16; Nitin Shah beat Lalit R Chadha 21-18, 21-16, 19-21, 21-18.

JUNIORS' DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: F. Khaitan and S B Mazumdar beat S G Ruparel and Sanjay Khandwala 21-19, 22-20; Himanshu Vakil and Ravindra Kamath beat Nandu Nadkarni and Lalit R Chadha 21-17, 21-14.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

FINAL: Miss Prisca Nunes and Miss Joy D'Souza beat Miss Chitra Nargolkar rnd Miss Kishori Anandkar 21-10, 21-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: A Usmani and Partner w.o. "E" Pair; V Vaidya and V Thakur w.o. "F" Pair; S G Rahimtoola and P J Bhagat w.o. "D" Pair; Benny Pereira and Ronny Noguer w.o. D H Varde and B M Vakil; N G Merchant and M M Naik w.o. V V Chellaraj and Dilip Dalaya; Devchand Somaya and Vidoo Parker w.o. R Makharia and B Kothari; M M Rana and Amin Jaffar w.o. P Merchant and D. Bhatia; S G Ruparel and S P Desai w.o. G R Shetga and S. Padhirkar; Baji Khambatta and S V Rangaraj beat M Shinde and D D Walawalkar 21-9, 21-13.

SECOND ROUND: J C Vora S R Irani w.o. S G Rahimtoola and P J Bhagat; Baji Khambatta and S V Rangaraj beat V Vaidya and V Thakkar 21-9, 21-11, 21-17; Sudhir Thackersey and Gautam Divan beat Benny Pereira and Ronny Noguer 21-10, 21-10, 21-12; M M Rana and Amin Jaffar beat S G Ruparel and S P Desai 21-13 21-7, 21-9; Mayur Shah and Bipin Patel beat N G Merchant and M M Naik 21-16, 21-16, 15-21, 21-10.

QUARTER-FINALS: Dilip Sampat and Manohar Lulla beat M M Rana and Amin Jaffar 21-18, 21-15, 21-18; Shavak Irani and Jayant Vora beat Arvind Lavakare and Farukh Khodaiji 23-21, 21-10, 21-17; S K Thackersey and Gautam Divan beat Mayur Shah and Bupin Patel 21-9, 21-7, 21-13; D P Somaya and Vidoo Parker beat Baji Khambatta and S. V. Rangaraj 21-14, 21-12 22-20.

DON BOSCO W... BY THREE GOA...

BOMBAY, Satu...

Don Bosco easily beat... Sebastian's by three goa... in the Bombay Int... Football League at the... vier's College Gymkha... Parel, this evening. T... inside right Roque D'... ed a hat-trick.

At half-time, Don ... a two-nil lead, they ... ed the first goal, in... minute off the start, ... right Roque D'Silva, ... damage off a clean b...

Two minutes from... this half. Roque D... pass by centre-for... Fernandes, gave h... lead.

On resumption, in... minute, Don Bosco's ... Roque D'Silva, off ... meo Rodrigues' pass ... hat-trick.

After this, the wi... pressing hard, ha... luck.

ONLY 40 MINU... PLAY IN TEST...

OLD TRAFFORD, Manchester.

Rain which overnight had soaked the pitch at Manc... Trafford, was still falling this morning and there was no... lunch. A hole in the ground was set right to the satis... captains May and Reid, and just when they were cor... suming about midday, another heavy shower put an e... hopes.

The covers were put on again and fine drizle kept every body in the pavillion.

The pitch was again inspected at 12-45 when conditions were considerably brighter. The captains decided to have another inspection at 2 o'clock in the hope that cricket might be possible at 2-30 p.m.

SCOREBOARD

Scoreboard on the third day of the fourth Test match between England and New Zealand here today was:

NEW ZEALAND (First Innings) 267

ENGLAND (Fi...
P E Richardson st...
b Sparling ...
W Watson c Mac...
b Moir ...
T W Graveney c ...
b MacGibbon ...
P B H May not ...
R Subba Row n...
Extras (B 1...
TOTAL (for...
Wickets fal...
Bowling to...
MacGibbon...
42-0; Moir ...
6-21-1.

RESULTS

ATHLETICS

WOMEN'S DISCUS FINAL

S. Allday (England) 150 ft. 7-1/2 ins. (Games Record) 1; J. Thompson (New Zealand) 148 ft. 7 ins. 2; V. I. Eloper (New Zealand) 147 ft. 5 ins. 3; M. A. Depree (Canada) 140 ft. 10 ins. 4; S. J. Needham (England) 139 ft. 6-1/2 ins. 5; L. Jackman (Australia) 134 ft. 0-1/2 ins. 6.

HAMMER THROW—FINAL

M. J. Ellis (England) 206 ft. 4½ ins. (Games Record) 1; J. M. Iqbal (Pakistan) 202 ft. 5 ins. 2; P. C. Allday (England) 188 ft. 11 ins. 3; A. H. Payne (Rhodesia) 185 ft. 4; D. W. Anthony (England) 180 ft. 6 ins. 5; C. J. Morris (Australia) 180 ft. 5 ins. 6; C. E. B. Koen (South Africa) 172 ft. 2-1/2 ins. 7; Malik Noor (Pakistan) 167 ft. 1 in. 8.

MEN'S 4 x 110 YARDS RELAY MEN

First three qualify for final.

HEAT 1—England 40.9 secs. (British Empire, British National and Games Records) 1; Australia 42.3 secs. 2; Uganda 42.4 secs. 3; Trinidad 42.5 secs 4; Northern Ireland 43 secs. 5.

HEAT—2: Nigeria 41.6 secs. 1; Canada 42.2 secs 2; Wales 42.5 secs. 3; Kenya 43 secs. 4.

WOMEN'S 80 METRES HURDLES

N. C. Thrower (Australia) 10.7 secs. (British Allcomers, British National and Games Records) 1; C. I. Quinto (England) 10.7 secs. 2; G. J. Cooke-Wigney (Australia) 11 secs. 3; M. F. Stuart (New Zealand) 11 secs 4; W. M. Hayes (Australia) 11.2 secs 5; H. Young (England) 11.3 secs. 6.

MEN'S 4 x 440 RELAY

(First three qualify for final).

HEAT 1—South Africa 3 mins 13.4 secs 1; Canada 3 mins. 14.2 secs. 2; India 3 mins. 15.5 secs 3; Scotland 3 mins. 17.4 secs. 4; Ghana 3 mins. 21.4 secs 5.

MEN'S 4 x 440 YARDS RELAY

HEAT 2:—Jamaica 3 mins. 13.7 secs. 1; England 3 mins. 16 secs. 2; Kenya 3 mins. 16.7 secs 3; Trinidad 3 mins. 19.8 secs. 4.

WOMEN'S 4 x 110 YARDS RELAY

(First three qualify for final).

HEAT 1:—Australia 46.6 secs. (Games Record) 1; Canada 47.4 secs. 2; Northern Ireland 50.1 secs 3; Wales disqualified.

CYCLING

The result of the 120 miles Cycling race in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games was.—

R. Booty (England) 5 hrs. 16 mins. 33.7 secs. 1; F. Brazier (Australia) at 2 mins. 48 secs. 2; G. S. Lack (Isle of Man) at 2 mins. 48 secs. 3; J. Gedes (England) at 2 mins. 48 secs. 4; T. Flanagan (Australia) at 2 mins. 48 secs. 5; H. Higham (Canada) at 2 mins. 48 secs. 6.

4 x 110 YARDS RELAY—WOMEN

HEAT 2:—England 46.1 secs (Games Record) 1; New Zealand 48.2 secs. 2; Scotland 48.3 secs 3; Nigeria 49.6 secs 4.

ONE MILE—FINAL

H. J. Elliott (Australia) 3 mins. 59 secs 1; M. Lincoln (Australia) 4 mins. 1.9 secs. 2; A. G. Thomas (Australia) 4 mins. 3.9 secs. 3; Iepnbg Pirie (England) 4 mins. 4.1 secs. 4; M. G. Halberg (New Zealand) 4 mins. 6.6 secs 5; M. Berisford (Scotland) 4 mins. 7.8 secs. 6.

POLE VAULT—FINAL

G. M. Elliott (England) 13 ft. 8 ins. 1; R. G. Reid (Canada) 13 ft. 8 ins. 2; M. D. Richards (New Zealand) 13 ft. 8 ins 3; D. Allah (Pakistan) 13 ft. 4 ins. 4; I. Ward (England) 13 ft. 5; W. Khan (Pakistan) 13 ft. 6.

WOMEN'S 4 x 110 YARDS RELAY

England (M. Westaefk D. Hyman, J. Paul and H. Young) 45.3 secs. (World Record) 1; Australia 46.1 secs. 2; Canada 47.2 secs. 3; New Zealand 48.3 secs. 4; Scotland 48.5 secs. 5; Northern Ireland 50.3 secs 6.

WOMEN'S LONG JUMP—FINAL

S. H. Hoskin (England) 19 ft. 9 ins. 1; M. D. Bignal (England) 19 ft. 7 ins. 2; B. N. Watson (Australia) 19 ft. 7 ins. 3; J. Whitehead (England) 18 ft. 11-3/4 ins. 4; J. M. Donaghy (New Zealand) 18 ft. 11 ins. 5; M. I. Needham (England) 18 ft. 8-1/4 ins. 6.

MEN'S 4 x 440 YARDS RELAY—FINAL

South Africa 3 mins. 8.1 secs. (British Empire, National, Allcomers and Games Record) 1; England 3 mins. 9.6 secs. 2; Jamaica 3 mins. 10.1 secs. 3; Canada 3 mins. 12.8 secs. 4; India 3 mins. 15.3 secs. 5; Kenya 3 mins. 16.7 secs. 6.

MEN'S 4 x 110 YARDS RELAY—FINAL

England (P. Radford, R. Sandstorm, D. Segal and A. Breacker) 40.7 secs. (Equals British Allcomers Record, New British Empire, British National and Games Record) 1; Nigeria 41 secs. 2; Australia 41.5 secs 3; Canada 41.7 secs 4; Wales 42 secs. 5; Uganda 42.1 secs. 6.

FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. Western Rly. vs. Navy (Harwood League).

St. Xavier's College Gymkhana, Parel:

4 p.m. St. Stanislaus vs. Little Flower (Inter-Schools League).

4 p.m. St. Francis Goans 'A' vs. Bombay Amateurs, 5-15 p.m. Matunga Athletics vs. Goans 'A' (First Division, Bombay League).

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall

4-30 p.m. onwards: Semi-finals of Juniors' Singles and Women's Singles; Quarter-finals of Men's Singles; Final of Juniors' Doubles; Quarter-finals of Mixed Doubles and Final of Consolation Singles. (St. Xavier's Championships).

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World Title Contender Wins On A K.O.

LOS ANGELES, July 26.

Zora Folley, one of the leading contenders for the World Heavyweight Boxing title, knocked out on Friday night, former olympic champion Peter Rademacher in the fourth round.—UPI-AFP.